PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,164—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1897.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
B.I.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	27th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F Briscoe	12 th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,313	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	26th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 672
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 816

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue, now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	21st Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 23, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. DeoBALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	9th Dec.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 120.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 975; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 11, 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,261	On or about the 30th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,127 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 2nd December. The Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Yezgia Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Nov., at 2 P.M., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 2nd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 26th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Toesilon Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 27, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE, BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SISTOS	Jacobs	1,746	14th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road

Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Cording, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

WEDDING PRESENTS
AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
—ELECTRO-PLATED—
GOODS.
FANCY LEATHER GOODS
ALBUMS.
ART METAL WORK.
SILVER and GOLD
—JEWELLERY—
WELL SELECTED PARCELS
Sent on approval to Outstation Customers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NUDE IN ART
A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF 45 EXQUISITE REMARQUE PROOFS
REPRODUCED ON THE FINEST PLATE PAPER BY THE ORTHO-CHROMATIC PHOTOGRAVURE PROCESS, COMPRISING

The Chef-D'Œuvres of the most Famous Painters of the Nude, with an Introduction by Clarence Lansing.

The reproductions are the largest which have ever been produced in book-form, averaging 140 square inches of engraved surface, thus affording ample space for the proper reproduction of the Original Painting. The Photogravures average 10 inches long by 9 inches wide.

From designs specially executed by Mr. Stanislas Gorski. ISSUED IN TWELVE PARTS, each Part in Tinted Wrapper.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, RS. 7 PER PART.

NO SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE WORK IN PARTS WILL BE ACCEPTED SAVE FOR THE COMPLETE WORK—12 PARTS.

One or more Parts, however, can be sent monthly to suit the convenience of Customers. Handsome Binding Cases will be supplied at any time at a cost of Rs. 10.

COPIES COMPLETE IN VOLUME FORM ARE ALSO IN STOCK, RS. 84—LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH WITH ORDER.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash Rs.	as.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7	0
Nuevo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.
ARE NOW SHOWING:
THE NEWEST FABRICS AND COLORINGS:
FOR WALKING, VISITING, EVENING, AND BALL GOWNS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.
OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.
BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S
HELICAL TUBE MACHINES
The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.
THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P"	,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "S"	,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O"	,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R"	,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
,, "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD CHEER.
The very finest Champagnes, Wines, Spirits and Beers, and "FERRINTOSH" Provisions, Stores and Table Supplies from the first Manufacturers.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT
OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PAPARIDINE
is a remedy which no sufferer from DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION can do without.
IT IS NOT OUR practice to publish testimonials, but we have received a very large number in respect of this article and are willing to show these to those who may be interested.
EVEN IN THE MORE SEVERE cases of these troublesome and often dangerous diseases it acts promptly and brings relief and, as a rule, will ultimately effect a cure, whilst in recent and milder instances IT IS SIMPLY INFALLIBLE.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IN CASES OF OBSTINATE COUGH OR CHEST TROUBLE,
KEMP'S
SAVOURY EMULSION
OF COD LIVER OIL
WILL be found to provide a Remedy suited to the Palate of the most delicate invalid or child, yet retaining all the Nourishing and Curative powers of the FINEST NORWEGIAN OIL. BEING MOST PALATABLE, it can be taken by patients quite unable to digest the Oil. ALWAYS FRESHLY MADE. It is superior to the imported Emulsions now so prominently before the public.
Re. 1-8 per Bottle.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
One new English built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with accuracy and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CALEDONIEN" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN landed in the stream, and arrived in Victoria Dock, Shed No. 1. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 25th November, 1897.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "OTHELLO" arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th November, 1897.

S. S "KUFFORD HALL"
ARRIVED 25TH NOVEMBER, 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th November, 1897.

NOTICE.

MR. C RUINAT, having been APPOINTED AGENT, has taken over charge of this Agency from TO-DAY.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.

Bombay, the 25th November, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that owing to the Plague restrictions, the undermentioned passenger trains between BOMBAY and POONA will be TEMPORARILY discontinued on and after the 1st of December next:—

DOWN TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay (V. Terminus) .....Dep.	11 0	22 45
Poona .....Arr.	16 45	6 20

UP TRAINS.

	H. M.	H. M.
Poona .....Dep.	13 55	21 30
Bombay (V. Terminus) .....Arr.	19 30	5 20

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the twenty-fifth of November, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED, SCHOOL-MASTER (certificated) and MISTRESS (certificated or qualified to teach), for Igatpuri Railway School (married couple preferred), from the first of January next. Church of England, salary for Master Rs. 150, Mistress Rs. 50, free house.

Applicants should state nationality, whether European or Eurasian, and testimonials received, and send copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

Address:—

THE AGENT,
Victoria Terminus.

Bombay, November, 1897.

NOTICE NO. 65.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply to the Bombay Commissariat of SUGAR of Indian Manufacture for Rations and Hospital for one year from 1st April 1898, to 31st March, 1899, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Bombay, up to 12 noon on the 15th December, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the stations where required are given in the Tender Form.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General at Bombay, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, at Bombay, up to 4 o'clock p.m., on the 10th December, 1897. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender Forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks, verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Sugar of Indian Manufacture for Rations and Hospital."

5. The Tender may be for one or both the descriptions and for supply of all the stations or of one or any number of them, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate for each description must be an average for the whole period. The Commissary-General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with separate earnest-money for each description of Sugar in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bombay or Bank of Madras Provincial or Municipal debentures or Bank of Bombay Port Trust bond Treasury Receipt, (The receipt may be for currency notes or cash) for an amount equal to 2 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity of each description of Sugar tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one description of sugar need not exceed Rs. 2,0.0. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated in the Tenderer with draws from his Tender.

8. Samples of the Sugar to be supplied can be inspected at any Commissariat Office.

9. Acceptance or rejection of the most favourable tender will be notified by the end of February, 1898, at latest.

RALPH NICHOLSON, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's office, Bombay, 9th November, 1897.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—NO. 68.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the COMMISSARIAT STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, Bombay, up to 12 noon (Local time), for the SUPPLY of TEA INDIAN or BROWN LAK, in the quantities noted below on the 15th December, 1897, for one and three years' Contracts commencing from 1st April, 1898:—

Terms of Tenders and schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

Stations.	Estimated Annual Requirement.	Remarks.
1st.—Deliverable at the several stations in the Presidency as per Schedule— Bombay, Deolali, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Neemuch, Nasseerabad, Kamati, Quetta, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Hyderabad and Aden	lb. 2,81,.00	
2nd.—Deliverable at Bombay— Commissariat Storekeeper-General.	2,82,300	

H. CLOWES, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 23rd November, 1897.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,

BORDEAUX

GENUINE RICH CLARETS,

Shipped by the above Firm,

TO BE HAD OF

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS:—

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED. "LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints. LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient. KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1866. KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c. COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England. CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one pneumatic safety bicycle with Dunlop tyres, one Singer's sewing machine, one handsome strong-built victoria in very good order, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

1 mahogany square pianoforte.
1 D. B. C. F. gun in case.
1 Winchester repeating rifle in case.
A lot of household teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, bentwood chairs, teapoys, rattan chairs, cloth and gown press, eight-day clock, Japanese safe, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong-built landau with grey waler horse and a set of single harness.
1 handsome bik. w. g. 15.3, imported last year, trained charger, certificate Artillery School, Kirkee, good opportunity.
1 powerful bay Arab, about 14-1½, 5 years, goes well in harness and saddle.
2 English cows.
1 handsome strong-built buggy with monsoon apron.
The property of a gentleman proceeding up-country.
1 handsome strong English-built victoria in very good order.
1 handsome powerful flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 15-1, 7 years old, very quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong sirdian "Ikalli" cart in very good order.
1 Europe made victoria, suitable for a pony or galloway.
1 American trotting car with bicycle wheels and set of plated mounted harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WAHALLAN MILLS.

By order of the transferees of the first mortgagee, Mr. Govardhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, and with the concurrence of the transferees of the second mortgagee, Mr. Lalcobhai Nanabhoy Parukh, under the power of sale reserved to the said 1st mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of June 1894, and an Indenture of further charge dated the 23rd day of November 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ranchordas Gokaldas, the mortgagee of Pranshanker Jamiatram, deceased, the undermentioned property called or known by the name of WAHALLAN MILLS, at 3-30 p.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, on the premises.—

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, solicitors to the transferees of the 1st mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

The property is on view.

PARTICULARS:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government freehold land situate at Parel, in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Tokas and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 1814, old survey No., new survey No. 1-2546, and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 97, new No. 10387, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 1-2545.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No.—, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2540.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement two thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards and two-ninths square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2541.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement (91) ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, and now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Tokas and Foras No. 9, new No. 1-4125, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 2-2541.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of Inamshoti land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the late Cursetji Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 68, 75, 76, and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 98, new No. 16536, old survey No.——, new survey No. 1-2544, 2-2544, 3-2541, 4-2541 and 5-2541.

All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land lstly, 2ndly, 3rdly, 4thly, 5thly, and 6thly described, together with the mill buildings, engine houses, boiler houses, chimneys, chawls, godowns, bungalow, outhouses and shops and other buildings standing thereon, and all engines, boilers, mill machinery and gearing formerly known as the Ookerda Khetsey Spinning and Weaving Mills and now known as Wahllan Mills, situate, lying and being on the west side of Soparibaug Road at Parel without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38300 2-3d square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Soparibaug Road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lakhmidas Haridas and Kalan Hamdas respectively, and partly by the Curray Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaya Thavar, Moolanee Sajan Meralli and Dunshaw Bomanjee respectively, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 140, 97, 96 and 9, and new Nos. 14314, 10587, 10584 and 1123, old Survey Nos. and New Survey Nos. 1—2548, 1—2545, 1—2544, 2—2544, 3—2544, 4—2544, 5—2544, 2—2541, 2541, and 2540 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward F Nos. 1 (1) (11) (11) 116 (2) 117, 118, 301 (1), 280, and 300, street Nos. 68—3a—10 to 18, 58, 56 and 57, and 58, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ookerda Khetsey and his tenants, and latterly in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of Pranshanker Jamiatram, deceased, and are now in the possession of the vendors.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill near the Reservoir, next to Gibbs' House, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, also open carved furniture suitable for presentation as House, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built single-seated office brougham, a strong built victoria, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of other gentlemen—

1 rosewood semi-grand pianoforte.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong English-built landau by 'Kinross' suitable for single or pair.

The property of Mr. R. Woolcombe—

1 Harrington cart, by Offord, London, specially built to order, suitable for a pony or galloway with hood, fittings, etc., in good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th November, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT No. 25, MOUNT ROAD.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, out-houses, stable etc. situate on the property bearing Street No. 25, Mount Road, Mazagon.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th November, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Waelers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6 8
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadevie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Poona, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Markur Building, Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. James Pearse and Co., the valuable and substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, Wither's English-made iron safe (with Chubb's lock, windproof table lamps by Hinks, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of C. J. VERNON, Esq., changing residence.

The property is on view.

By order of Messrs. James Pearse and Co.—

1 set of fine teakwood sliding glass door cupboards, also one brand new gent's bicycle by Wearwell and Co., made to order, with tropical Dunlop pneumatic tyres.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MAZAGON, COLEEWADA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Hormusjee Burjorjee Engineer, and on account and at the risk of the representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Madhavrao Moroba, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a deed of mortgage, dated 9th October, 1891, executed by the said Madhavrao Moroba, in favour of the said Hormusjee Burjorjee Engineer, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at New Town in Mazagon Coleewada, fronting on the east side of the public road called Carpenter Street or lane, formerly in the subdistrict of Mandvi and now in the District of Bombay and in the occupation of the said Madhavrao Moroba and his tenants, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 401 and new Survey No. 3463, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 139 and now under Street No. 243,626 and Ward No. 6937, and containing by admeasurement 52 2-9th square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a public road called Carpenter Lane, on or towards the west by the house of Mathoorabai, wife of Narayen Vithoba, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the house of BHAGOOBAI, widow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE SADDLES, WHIPS, CARRIAGE LAMPS, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building" Hornby Road, Fort, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office, on account of the concerned, invoices of Gent's English-made saddles complete, spare bridles, girths, martingales, four-in-hand reins, ivory handle, single and double whips, ladies' and gent's riding and hunting whips, carriage lamps of various sizes, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, TELESCOPE, IRON SAFE, TRICYCLE, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. A. Rule, consisting of chest of drawers, wearing apparel, tin trunk, tricycle, books, studs, ring, &c.

The effects of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, consisting of boxes of surgical instruments, telescope, iron safe with stand, tin-box, etc.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, and a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Teak and blackwood furniture consisting of sofas and chairs table, sideboard, dressing and washhand tables, almyra, chest of drawers, clothes press, &c.

By order of Mr. Poorunchund Parmeshridas and on account and at the risk of messrs. Th Schilling and Co.

115 T S G E 1183—1 case 16 pieces and remnants shot silk, 22 inches 592 1-4 yards.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting indenter Elzha Ezekiel Shahmoon—

69 11 J 8332-33—2 cases Turkish caps.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong doubleseated brougham,
1 light dogcart.
1 second hand office shigram.

Several bicycles with pneumatic tyres both for ladies and gentlemen.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

ON MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Nagindhoy Devchand & Co., and on account at the risk of Abdoolally Hussonally:—

1 diamond, ruby and emerald necklace.
1 diamond, ruby and emerald gulpata.
1 pearl soojnie, about 28 chows.
30 pearl soojnie, about 30 chows.

On account & at the risk of Mr. Rustomjee Hormasjee Ashbuner:—

1 diamond & ruby hoopring.
2 ruby rings.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th November, 1897.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turppin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·23 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the most brilliant achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, nervous and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Building up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, worthless and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever request, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one can assimilate matrimony should possess; while married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Boal St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 nor exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs.	200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs.	40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,0 0
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances (if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the other Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 0-18m., 0-9s. Low water, 6-18m., 6-0s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Arrival of Lady Sandhurst, Victoria Terminus, 11 a.m. (Railway time).
Departure of Transport Dunera.
Gospel addresses by Christian Bluejackets, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 3-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this evening.

THE Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

SALE OF WORK.—The annual sale of work in connection with the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission will be held on Tuesday, the 30th of November, and on Wednesday, the 1st of December, from 10 to 1 and from 4 to 7-30 each day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Ingraban, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Friday). Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Dar-es-salam, Ibo, Chinde, Mozambique, and Beira, per extra s. s. Chanda, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-morrow.

THEFT AT THE OFFICERS' SANITARIUM, COLABA.—Surgeon-Major Drury, residing at the Officers' Sanitarium, Colaba, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 23rd instant, his room was entered, and three gold studs, one gold collar stud, two gold sleeve-links with crest (greyhound), and one white shirt, collectively valued at Rs. 200, were stolen.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of October last 16 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 30 bullocks and one horse were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Diosha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment, and 200 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 24 cartmen for overloading their carts.

THE NATYA-KALA PRAVARTAHA MANDLI.—This theatrical company has visited Bombay for the first time after an extensive tour in the Indian provinces. At the Grant Road Ripon Theatre, on Wednesday evening, the talented members of this company represented the charming play of Shakespere's "Winter's Tale." Though the exact rendering of the drama could not be produced in the Marathi language, yet barring this, the performance was received with much enthusiasm by the Hindu and Parsi audience.

SCUFFLE ON BOARD A FISHING BOAT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Gonaji Sanjohr, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Minguel Manuel, a fisherman. The complainant is the tindal of a fisherman's boat, of which accused is a crew. On Tuesday noon last the complainant and the accused had an altercation with regard to the grounding of the boat at Dharavie, and in the scuffle which followed the altercation, the accused picked the handle of the helm and struck complainant with it on the left arm, fracturing the bone. Complainant was removed to the J. J. Hospital and the accused was given in police custody. The accused in his defence said that the complainant had told him not to bring the boat near the shore, but he (accused) did so. A scuffle ensued between them, when complainnnt was accidentally struck with the handle of the helm. His Worship sentenced the accused to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THANA NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Rao Bahadur Sridhar Mahadev Kale, doing duty at Baramati, in the Poona Collectorate, has been appointed Subordinate Judge at Bhiwandi, vice Rao Bahadur Wadilal Tarachand Parekh, transferred to Oipad, in Surat.—A full company of Thana police under a senior Head Constable was deputed to Surat, on special duty, on Friday last, in order to assist the plague authorities in carrying out the house-to-house visitations in the Surat city.—The railway train conveying his Excellency the Governor to Bombay, on Saturday last, was detained at Kalyan for about a quarter of an hour for the medical examination of passengers. While the plague officers at the railway station were engaged in their work of medically examining passengers, Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, saw his Excellency in connection with the operations of the Epidemic Diseases Act, carried out in the Northern Konkan.—It is reported that there has lately been an influx of people, arrived at Kalwa (a village situated at the Kalyan side of the Thana creek, and about a quarter of a mile from Thana District Court), from the plague infected districts. There were three persons detained here, yesterday, under observation in the Segregation Camp of Ghantali. The men had come from Panvel and Kalyan Talukas.—Mr. Hanmantrao Martand, clerk, belonging to the Customs Preventive Service, Thana, successfully passed the Departmental examination, held at headquarters station in October last.—Azam Shridhar Vinayek Karnik, Head Karkun of Panvel, is appointed Mahalkari and Second Class Magistrate at Kholapur, and he is also invested with the powers of a Mamlatdar in the Kolhapur Petha.—The camp of the Collector and District Magistrate, Thana, is at Shapur at present.

A NEGLIGENT CART-DRIVER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Mahadoo Namia, a labour cart-driver, with driving his cart in a manner so rash and negligent as to cause injury to a woman, named Bheema Mr. Boyce, pleader, appeared for the accused. On the 16th instant the woman with two other persons was walking along the footpath near the Port Road, when she was knocked down by a bamboo projecting by the side of the cart, driven by the accused. The cart was stopped, and the woman having sustained some bodily injuries, was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained under treatment until Tuesday last. After the evidence was recorded, Mr. Boyce, on behalf of the accused, said that it was purely an accident, and that there was no culpable negligence on the part of the accused, who was then driving an empty hay cart at a moderate pace. The woman was knocked down by the bamboo projection, which is fastened to every cart used to convey hay. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that the accused was not driving the cart fast when the complainant was knocked down. The accident was chiefly due to the bamboo projection from the cart, which knocked down the complainant. But, the magistrate observed, the accused had no right to keep bamboo projection on the side of his cart so as likely to interfere with foot passengers. If the accused did keep such a projection, then he was bound to take care that it knocked no one. He took no such care, drove his cart negligently, and injured the complainant. It was a dangerous practice to allow bamboo projection or frame works on the side of labour carts. The accused had no license to keep a bamboo projection or a frame work attached to the side of his cart. Under the circumstances the accused was guilty of culpable negligence, and the Court fined him Rs. 25, which amount was given to the complainant as compensation.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THERE will be the usual handicap races on Saturday for yachts and ships' boats, entries for which will close at 4 p.m., to-day (Friday).

RUMOURS of a probable further sterling loan of five millions have been for some time prevalent, and the tenders now invited for two and a-half millions in six and twelve months' bills doubtless represents a first instalment of it. The money must be needed to replenish the funds at the disposal of the India Office, which have been depleted by the cessation of Council Bill sales. Of course, writes the *Englishman*, the interest on this loan will in due time have to be provided for, and will form an addition to the constantly growing burden of the Home charges. So far as exchange is concerned, the announcement of the loan has had no sustaining effect, although if it is successfully floated we may see the sale of Council Bills again postponed. There is nothing in Reuter's telegram to indicate that the present loan is intended to enable the Secretary of State to repay that which was lately taken up, but it is possible that this may be so, and that the fresh purchase of India Bills is of the nature of a renewal of the former transaction.

WHY ORDER A COFFIN when you can cough in place for a day or two and eventually get rid of all monsoon ailments arising from damp feet and wet clothes by a trial of "KEMP'S COUGH PECTORAL."

PRINCE NASRULLAH'S VISIT TO ENGLAND:—Prince Nasrullah's visit to England will undoubtedly result in a further cementing of the bond of friendship which at present exists between H. H. the Ameer and the British Raj. The importance of the tightening of that bond is only exceeded by the fortifying of one's system against the attacks on the constitution insidiously brought about by the change of weather at the present season, and those who wish to withstand the rigours of the Climate should try "KEMP'S COUGH PECTORAL," which will stop a cough or cold and prevent it developing into something more serious.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided at the special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, to discuss the Budget Estimates for 1898-99, when there were also present: Professor Muller, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

The Commissioner had submitted the following introduction:—

I.—OPENING BALANCE.

THE opening balance is estimated at Rs. 9,00,000 after providing for all grants sanctioned and likely to be sanctioned for the year 1897-98. The details are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Estimated closing balance at page 5 of Budget for 1897-98	18,93,605	0	0
Less—Deficit for 1896-97 as per page 97 of the Administration Report for that year	6,21,450	4	7
Deduct—Outstandings at the close of 1896-97 in excess of those at the close of 1895-96, which are recoverable during 1897-98	2,95,000	0	0
Net deficit	Rs. 2,96,450	4	7
	Rs. 11,90,154	11	5

	Rs.
Loss—Anticipated deficit in the Revenue for 1897-98:—	
Rates and taxes	2,75,000
Returns from property and miscellaneous	51,000
Interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and other balances	38,000
	Rs. 3,84,000
Deduct—Anticipated savings in expenditure for 1897-98:—	Rs.
Public Works (Engineer's) Department	35,000
Public Health Department	71,000
On account of departmental water-supply bills being preferred half-yearly instead of quarterly	30,000
Municipal debt	26,000
Other Minor items	23,000
	1,84,000
Anticipated net deficit for 1897-98	1,80,000 0 0
Add—Expenditure incurred on Plague measures up to 31st March 1897 out of surplus cash balance, to be recouped from the temporary loan of Rs. 20 lakhs to be raised	4,37,055 0 1
	17,56,209 11 6

Deduct—Grants from surplus cash balance sanctioned up to 1st November 1897, exclusive of advances for Loan Works, &c.	Rs. a. p. 13,37,524 12 1
Less—Grants for Plague measures sanctioned in 1897-98 from surplus cash balances to be recouped when the first and second instalments of the temporary loan of Rs. 20 lakhs are raised:—	
Total grants sanctioned	Rs. a. p. 11,12,944 13 11
Deduct—Rs. 3½ lakhs which remain as a debit against current revenue expenditure until the third instalment of the Loan of 20 lakhs is raised in 1898-99	3,50,000 0 0
	7,62,944 13 11
	Rs. 6,21,579 12 2
Add—Reserved for probable extra grants to end of the current financial year	2,31,629 15 4
	8,56,209 11 6
Opening balance for 1898-99, including the one lakh required by law	Rs. 9,00,000 0 0

This balance of Rs. 9,00,000 it is proposed to utilize as follows:—

	Rs.
Reserve balance as required by the Municipal Act	1,00,000
To be kept invested as surplus balance	8,00,000
	Rs. 9,00,000

II.—PREFATORY REMARKS.

1. **The Income for the year 1898-99** is estimated at Rs. 17,47,000 and the Expenditure at the same figure. Both Income and Expenditure present unusual and interesting features. In framing the Budget Estimates I have endeavoured to put into practice the two sound principles of (1) regulating the expenditure by the income for the year, and (2) avoiding an undue and premature increase of the Municipal Debt. The observance of these principles has necessitated (1) an increase in the taxation, and (2) the utilization of surplus balances (shortly to be recouped by a temporary loan), in preference to a further premature increase of the Municipal Debt. 2. Before proceeding to deal, as usual, with the variation in Income and Expenditure, a reference to certain unusual features in arriving at the opening balance of the year seems desirable. As the Standing Committee are aware, an application has been made to Government to raise a temporary loan of Rs. 20,00,000 for plague purposes between November 1897 and August 1898. With a view of avoiding any premature increase in the Municipal Debt, it is my intention to take up only Rs. 12,00,000 of this loan before the 31st March 1898, and I have accordingly allowed a rebate to revenue expenditure of only Rs. 12,00,000 on account of plauge expenditure in arriving at the opening balance for 1898-99. The total amount sanctioned for plague purposes up to the 1st November 1897 is Rs. 15,50,000. Of this sum 12 lakhs will be provided for in 1897-98 out of the temporary loan of 20 lakhs alluded to above. The balance of Rs. 3,50,000 I have allowed to stand as a debit against current revenue expenditure in 1897-98, and have entered the same as a rebate to current revenue expenditure in the Budget Estimate for 1898-99.

III.—INCOME.

1. At a time like the present I consider that it would not be advisable to estimate with confidence for the expansion of the Income which might have been allowed for, were it not for the unfortunate experiences through which the city has been passing. Yet I see no reason for anticipating a depression in Income to the extent witnessed in 1896-97 and 1897-98. 2. General Tax.—In my prefatory remarks I alluded to extra taxation. This has been imposed in the shape of an addition of 2 per cent. to the present general tax of 8 per cent. and may be expected to contribute an addition to the income of Rs. 4,09,000 in round numbers. Deducting this from the total anticipated income of Rs. 72,47,000, the income realisable without additional taxation would be Rs. 67,600 against an estimate in 1897-98 of Rs. 67,98,100—a result which practically provides for neither expansion nor diminution in our income as a whole.

IV.—EXPENDITURE.

1. In view of the uncertainty of the extent to which the Municipality may be liable for expenditure during 1898-99, and considering the comparatively low state of our balances, I have reluctantly been compelled to both disallow and curtail the demands of executive officers, moderate and necessary as several of these were. 2. In consequence of reorganization schemes, which cannot be deferred, and of the expenditure involved in the removal of the town sweepings outside the city—an undertaking which must, for some time, be classed as an unproductive work—the Budget of expenditure, which the Standing Committee are called upon to consider, is the heaviest which has yet been submitted. 3. For the minor variations in the Budget for 1898-99, as compared with 1897-98, full explanations will be found in the detailed statements and schedules. 4. The extraordinary items of expenditure are dealt with below:—

A. Public Works (Engineer's) Department.—The following principal new and abnormal expenditure has been provided for:—

	Rs.
(a) Repairing and strengthening the Kasheli Embankment	37892
(b) Clearing jungle from Tamsa pipe line	2000
(c) Purchase and fixing of new pattern hydrans	10000
(d) Compensation for houses to be demolished as insanitary	100000
	147892
Less—Cost of Halalkhors and Mukadams transferred to Health Department	16524
	131368

Thus, though necessary extra expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,31,368 has been provided for, the net cost of the Public Works Department is only Rs. 61,955 greater than in 1897-98.

B. Public Health Department.—Against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 16,04,742 in 1897-98 the estimate for 1898-99 is Rs. 21,17,334, showing an increase of Rs. 5,12,492. The principal new and abnormal expenditure provided for is as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Gully flushing	2470
(b) Disposal of town sweepings, Coorla Reclamation	137900
(c) Halalkhors transferred from the Public Works Department	16524
(d) Health Department re-organization scheme	370599
(e) Registration of births and deaths re-organization Scheme	36098
	Rs. 564351

5. Items (a), (b) and (c) above call for no special remarks. In regard to the re-organization of the Health Department, I consider it a matter which the Municipality cannot well defer. Many of the items of the scheme have already received the approval of the Committee; others are the outcome of the expenditure of which the Standing Committee have approved. A further detailed consideration of the proposals of the Health Officer may possibly result in reductions, but I think it sound policy at this juncture to budget for such a sum as will ensure the re-organization of the Health Department on an efficient basis from the commencement of the ensuing financial year. The re-organization of the system of registering births and deaths is still under discussion, but I think it necessary to provide for the anticipated expenditure in the ensuing financial year.

6. Municipal Debt.—The increase of Rs. 1,80,130 will be found fully explained in Statment No. 10 attached to the Budget.

7. Miscellaneous.—No definite communication having been received from Government as to the amount of contribution payable for Police charges, the same amount, viz., 5 lakhs, has been estimated for 1898-99 as for 1897-98. The Joint Schools Committee have increased their demand from Primary Education from Rs. 72,478 to Rs. 80,000, and this after providing an outlay of Rs. 15,000 from their Reserve Fund.

V.—LOANS.

The reduction of our surplus cash balances, the necessity of maintaining them at a level which will enable the Municipality to meet sudden and unforeseen expenditure, and the projected undertaking during 1898-99 of new works, render it necessary that a loan of Rs. 5,25,000 should be raised in 1898-99 over and above the loans already sanctioned to be raised, and in addition to the loan of Rs. 20,00,000 to be taken up for plague purposes. The total amount to be raised during the ensuing financial year will thus be:—

	Lakhs.
First and second instalments of 25 Lakhs Loan	15
Last instalment of 15 3-4 Lakhs Loan	5 3-4
Plague Loan	20
Loan for New Works	5 1-4
Total	49

VI.—CLOSING BALANCE.

The estimated closing balance is 9 lakhs or 8 lakhs above the minimum required by law, thus:—

	Rs.
Opening balance	900000
Income	7247600
	8147600
Less—Expenditure	7247600
Closing balance	900000

Mr. Cuffe raised an objection to the increase of two per cent. in the general tax, which the Commissioner proposed to enhance from 8 to 10 per cent. It was stated that the house-owners alone should not be made to bear the whole amount of increased taxation, but that it should be divided proportionately, and the general public should be made to contribute towards it. The increase might be allowed only one per cent., and that instead of 10 per cent. 9 per cent. might be levied. The remaining one per cent. it would be proper to increase in the shape of town duties. He accordingly moved a proposition, which was supported by Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Fazulbhoy Visram, Professor Muller, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. Viegas, who all expressed their opinion in similar terms. It was then resolved to fix the general tax at nine per cent.

On the motion of Mr. Cuffe, the Town Duties were levied as under:—At the rate of 4 annas per candy for grain, 10 annas per maund for ghee, 2 annas per candy for firewood, instead of 2 annas, 8 annas, and one anna, respectively.

The other items were passed as proposed by the Commissioner.

THE DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT.

The Municipal Commissioner strongly recommended a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem being given to Mr. Manockshaw Taleyarkhan, Deputy Accountant, for long and approved services.

Dr. Viegas objected to such an increase of expenditure at a time when the Municipal Exchequer could not be said to be in a flourishing condition.

Professor Muller and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee strongly supported the Commissioner's recommendation, and the latter thought it was a matter of regret that the allowance was not granted some time ago.

On a division the Committee resolved to grant the allowance subject to the approval of the Corporation.

THE ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER.

On the recommendation of the Commissioner, and subject to the approval of the Corporation, a personal allowance of Rs. 100 to Mr. Leask was passed.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday next, when the consideration of the Budget Estimates would be concluded.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN INDIA.

THE Rev. Dr. Milford Mitchell, one of Her Majesty's Chaplains for Scotland, who is on a visit to India as representative of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, made the following remarks at the close of his sermon in St. Andrew's Church, last Sunday Evening:—I am here as a representative of the Church of Scotland, and am charged to convey to the members of our Church in India the greetings of the General Assembly. We rejoice that in this strange land you have not forgotton the sacred memories of your native country and that you are faithful and loyal sons to the Church of Church men. At home as well as in India there is a greater desire for closer intercourse, and I hope you will recognise in my visit an earnest that in the future the Church will be readier than in the past to watch and encourage the efforts of her congregations and missions abroad. That fresh vigorous life which in recent years has been coursing through her veins, and which has restored to her much of her former prestige and popularity, will strengthen her for new enterprises both to the heathen and to her own members scattered through this land. My special mission is to confer as to the best methods for the extension of consolidation of the Church of Scotland in India, and specially to enquire as to the needs of our fellow countrymen and what help or information can be given by any of you will be gratefully welcomed.

As a congregation, from your history and from your position in this busy mart—now the chief entrance to India—you have a splendid vantageground and possess magnificent opportunities for Christian work and influence. This Church should be a spiritual home for Scotsmen in Bombay, where week by week will be recalled to them amidst the distractions of business and pleasure the sacred memories of the old Sabbath, breathing atmosphere of an encompassing heathenism—the memories of the old days in the old kirk at home, with the old psalms and the rare but solemn sacraments and the dear forms of those who went up with them to the House of God and who perchance will soon be laid to sleep in the churchyard, and with those who when they leave their country leave their Church and thus cut themselves off from the most distinctive feature of Scottish life. But if that be the way of some, all the more it behoves you who are true and loyal to shew how holy, how tender, how loving, how helpful are the sanctities of this holy house, so that with power and confidence you may say to every Scottish churchman who reaches this city—"Come with us and we will do you good."

And you have a message to those without. In one sense you all are missionaries, for by you, through your lives, tempers, characters, Christianity is judged by the heathens. The Church as the Body of Christ looks to you to manifest the savour of a holy life to be very incarnations of Christ, your Lord—to show an earnest, yea a divinely passionate desire, that all men should taste the blessings of the Gospel Feast and realise in its purity, simplicity, righteousness, and love, the Message of the Father through the person, life, and sacrifice of his dear son, Jesus Christ, our Lord.

May God bless you—pastor and people—old and young, in soul and body, in your homes and in your work; may He bless you in your efforts to fulfil your duty as members of His Church, inspiring you with zeal for the House of the Lord and with a sacred determination to do what you can to bring on His Kingdom of righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

THE cold weather season has already set in in Khandalla with all its concomitant beauties, rendering the days and nights simply lovely. This is the time of the year when cold weather visitors come here to visit the celebrated Karli or Vehargaon Caves and other places of interest. The caves are about six miles off and can be reached by tonga. The whole excursion there and back to Khandalla does not occupy more than four hours. They are considered to be among the finest specimen of Buddhist art, and possess various pillars bearing splendid carvings, which from time to time have called forth encomiums from many writers. They are worth a visit, and the present time is best suited for the purpose. The "Tiger's Leap" (Pushicha Kudda) an equally interesting place, situated on the south of Khandalla, is a flat-land with a beautiful forest, known as Sakar Pathar, on its east side, and the majestic Duke's Nose on the west. This excellent plateau commands a charming view of the exceedingly picturesque scenery around and any one standing on it can look down into a ravine over 700ft. deep. Sakar Pathar is a beautiful forest which Government some time ago intended to convert into a future sanitarium. This scheme was on the eve of being carried out when it was found necessary to abandon it chiefly on account of scarcity of water. There are many nice sites suitable for bungalows, etc., on this favourite hill, and the view from almost all the points is magnificent. Sakar Pathar was formerly well known for game of every description, but now a days it does not seem to be so much resorted to by either big or small game. The Duke's Nose (Nagh Phani) one of the highest peaks in Khandalla, stands in close proximity and on the south-west of Khandalla Hotel. The top of it can be reached by two different routes. From the top may be seen the island of Bombay with naked eyes when there is no mist about the place, and obtain at the same time a nice view of the various ranges of far off hills and extensive low lying lands and fields in the Konkan district. Khandalla has a great advantage of being near the Railway station, hence anyone wishing to visit this pretty hill station can get to it without having to submit to the annoyance of long and rough rides or uncomfortable journeys in rickety tonjans, which is generally the case elsewhere.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Elgin left Simla for Aligarh and Allahabad yesterday.

NOTHING is definitely settled yet regarding Lord Elgin's proposed visit to Buxar or Durbhunga to see the eclipse.

CAPTAIN K. O. BURNE, 1st Sikh Infantry, has been appointed Field Treasure Chest Officer, Tochi Field Force, vice Captain C. H. Clements.

THE North-Western Railway earnings show Rs. 6,96,700 for the week ending 6th November, being an increase of Rs. 1,26,936 over the corresponding period of last year. To date the increase in the financial year is Rs. 27,65,519.

OF the 3,000 reserve transport animals at Rawalpindi, 1,000 will be sent to Peshawar at once, in view of the increased amount of work that is expected to fall upon the Peshawar Column shortly. The camp, as stated in our telegraphic column, has been moved three miles out of Bara.

A SPECIAL Committee is about to be convened to report on a proposal to transfer the control of the Hissar Cattle Farm from the Veterinary to the Army Remount Department. Veterinary Colonel A. E. Queripel will be president, and the members will consist of an officer of each of the departments interested

SEVERAL complaints, we hear, of the irregularities and inefficiency of the Kashmir police have been brought to the notice of the Resident, who is taking active measures for dealing with the matter. But the supineness of the Kashmir State officials makes it very difficult to deal with this sore question so as to put an end to what is regarded as a scandalous state of affairs.

VETERINARY-MAJOR JOSHUA ARTHUR NUNN, C.I.E., D.S.O., late Principal of the Lahore Veterinary College, has been successful at Lincoln's Inn in passing the examination held in Roman Law and Constitutional Law and Legal History.

THE measures adopted at Khanpur on the North-Western Railway for preventing the spread of plague will probably be reasumed, and passengers arriving at that station will be subject to the rules laid down for disinfecting clothing and belongings as before.

THERE appears to be something like an epidemic of suicide among the Chinese women at Singapore. A recently married girl, having lost heavily at gambling, killed herself on Oct. 12th by swallowing caustic alkali, and another girl tried to drown herself on the preceding day. No explanation of this reckless tendency is offered.

DRAFTS for the Imperial Service troops now on active service in Tirah and the Kurram Valley have been applied for, and will be despatched at once from the different Native States to replace the casualties that have occurred. For the Patiala Battalion 5 men, Jhind 25, Nabha 50, and Kapurthala 60. The disaster to the Kapurthala picquet in the Kurram, we hear, caused a sensation in the capital of the State.

The *Fiji* contains a report of another assault upon Japanese fishermen in Siberian waters. This time the crew of a smack known as the *Eiju Maru* were the victims, and the assault was committed while the captain and some of his crew were sheltering in a hut on shore. The assailants were Manchurians belonging to a village some 15 miles distant from Vladivostock. The Japanese are said to have lost a supply of clothes, fish, stores, and 300 *yen* in cash during the encounter.

THE appeal in the case of the Zamorin of Calicut against Kutharavuttum Naiyar, in which the printed records consisted of 15,000 pages, came to a close on Tuesday after occupying the attention of their Lordships Mr. Justice Shephard and Mr. Justice Subramania Iyer eleven clear days of actual hearing. Their Lordships wrote their judgment upon each part of the case as it was argued, and will deliver the same in the course of a few days. It is said that this is the longest appeal that has been heard in the Madras High Court within the memory of lawyers practising.

A RATHER sharp earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama at 1 minute to 8 p.m. on Wednesday, the 20th of October. The "Japan Mail" says that in H.B.M.'s Court room, where the hearing in the Melpomene-Patroclus collision case was going on, the shock was sufficiently severe to bring Mr. Lowder to a temporary standstill in his address and gave him the opportunity to repeat a remark once before made in that Court—"Fiat justitia ruat coelum." One of the walls of the room cracked slightly, and the 1887 Jubilee picture of H.M. Queen Victoria looked as if it were coming down from the wall.

As at present arranged, the 6th Bengal Infantry will be relieved by the 33rd Punjab Infantry from Datta Khel, when the regiment will move down to Edwardesabad. It is hoped that the change from Miran Shah will cause some improvement in their health which, as we have already mentioned, has been very seriously affected by malaria contracted on service in the Tochi Valley. If no improvement is observed, the regiment will be sent back to India as soon as the medical authorities' report upon this point is received.

WE hear that the medical authorities are engaged in investigating a case in which a certain brand of condensed sweetened milk was reported to be the cause of an outbreak of sickness in the Malakand force. It is not understood, however, how sweetened milk came to be supplied by the Commissariat when only unsweetened milk was authorised to be used by the medical authorities. Some brands of biscuits supplied for use of the troops at the front have been condemned as unfit for us on account of having become mouldy and weeviled. With a view to the prevention of scurvy among the troops in the Tochi Valley, who have been for a long time without fresh vegetables, requisitions have been made upon the Commissariat for large quantities of lime juice; but as the season is over in the Punjab, indents have been made upon the Bombay Command.

AMERICA is still the best buyer in the Japan raw silk market, Europe apparently neglecting the finer sorts of filatures that she usually purchases at this time of the year. The explanation is very easy. The United States are entering upon a phenomenally successful autumn trade, wheat is rising in value day by day, bringing money into the hands of the working and farming classes, money which they will freely spend: whereas Europe has serious strikes and other industrial disturbances to face in nearly every country, in addition to a huge deficiency in the wheat and barley crops.

ON Wednesday week the Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore delivered judgment in an appeal case. The facts are, that the son of the first accused Kenche Gowda, married a girl, named Thimmi, who is under eight years of age, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 3 of Act No. 10 of 1894. The first accused is the father of the boy in question, and the second accused is the brother of the father of the said girl. The marriage took place at Closepet. The Closepet Police brought up the accused for trial before the District Magistrate of the Bangalore District, who found them guilty, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rupees 51 each. The accused preferred an appeal to the Chief Court. The following is the judgment:—"Appellants have admitted the offence, but pleaded ignorance of the law. They seem to be illiterate, and possibly did not know that the marriage was prohibited. The principal person to be punished in these cases is the *purohit* who performs the marriage, and derives pecuniary benefit therefrom, and who is also more likely to be acquainted with the law on this subject. Though ignorance of law cannot exonerate one's liability for the offence, it may be allowed to mitigate the punishment. In the present case, we are of opinion that a fine of Rs. 20 on each of the appellants will be sufficient. We reduce the sentence accordingly, and direct that any amount that may have been realised in excess of Rs. 20 from either of the appellants be refunded."

MR. JOHN F. ADAIR, M.A., appointed by the Secretary of State to be Head Master of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, assumed charge on the 18th October last.

MR. A. E. L. EMANUEL, appointed a Member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 19th November, and has been placed under the orders of the Collecter of Ahmedabad. Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, appointed to the Civil Service, reported his arrival on the same day, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

IT is not expected that the Anglo-Chinese Joint Commission for demarcating the Burma border will get to work before January.

No case of plague has occurred among the residents of Kankhal since the 6th instant. The last case reported—on the 10th—was that of one of the staff employed on disinfecting operations.

THE Resident of Cashmir, Sir Adelbert Taylor, after staying later at Srinagar than in any previous year, leaves for his winter headquarters on December 1st. The Assistant Resident, Captain Godfrey, officiates in Srinagar for the winter. At present the weather in Cashmir is fine, but cold.

SIR WILLIAM MACKWORTH YOUNG, has been inspecting the Western Jumna Canal whilst on tour. Mr. Brodie, Superintending Engineer, explained the proposed arrangements for the improvement of villages on the canal banks which had suffered from waterlogging. His Honour also visited Indri, and during the march some good sport was had.

THERE are still no signs of the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast, and the rainfall since October 15th is much below normal. Some apprehension is felt lest the monsoon should be weak as well as late.

THE succession to the Punjab Command, which will fall vacant when Sir William Lockhart assumes the office of Commander-in-Chief, is believed to lie between Sir Robert Low and Sir Power Palmer. No decision regarding the appointment, however, has yet been arrived at by the Home authorities.

WE hear from Agra that further representations have been made to the North-West Provinces Government by the Military authorities regarding the pollution of the Jumna above the intake of the waterworks. Matters are now so bad that the British garrison is being supplied with water from wells.

IT has already been mentioned that a Bank of Japan and China (*Nisshin Ginko*) is projected by Japanese men of business. Vernacular newspapers now say that the capital is to be five million *yen*, one half to be raised in Japan and the other half in China. The Chinese subscribers are to receive preference shares, carrying interest at the rate of four per cent., the payment of which will be a first charge on the profits. The purpose of the Bank is to facilitate operations of commerce between the neighbouring empires. The president is to be an official nominee.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says that there is a report in circulation in official quarters in London that it is proposed to make another loan to the Egyptian Government in respect of the operations in the Soudan, and that correspondence in this connection is now proceeding between Lord Cromer and the Foreign Office. What is certain is that the Egyptian Government is indebted to a considerable amount for services and material "lent" during the latter part of last and the whole of the current year, and that security in respect of the sum is now being asked for and negotiated.

A GOOD deal has been heard of the rifles in the hands of the tribesmen which have been made up out of the pieces into which breech-loaders are broken when dealt with as condemned arms in the arsenals. It is said that these strange weapons shoot well, and that they command a ready sale across the border. We have seen one such rifle sent down from the Malakand Field Force, says the *Pioneer*, which certainly testifies to the versatility of the native smith, but one cannot but be dubious as to its shooting powers. The barrel is made up of seven pieces all neatly soldered together. The joining is perfectly done so far as the outside is concerned; but inside the mistri has bungled. He has taken no account of the rifling, and the grooves run this way and that, showing that the pieces did not belong to one rifle, but were parts of several. The muzzle piece is the best of the lot and the rifling of it is fairly good. The bullet must follow a most eccentric course up the barrel, being twisted first one way and then the other, and to make matters worse the backsight has been fixed on in such a manner that the ends of the screws project through the grooves. By the time the bullet leaves the muzzle it must be scarred and torn, but it may still get its final spin in the last six inches, just as happens in the case of the Paradox gun. The breech-block is of native manufacture and is well made; the lever is broken, the brass soldering having given way; the lock and striker have not been closely examined, but they work. One would hesitate to fire such a rifle, for fear of its bursting, and yet such arms have a ready sale, and this goes to show that they can be relied upon. It is unlikely that any more will be made, as condemned rifles are now broken up under a steam-hammer.

A FIRE of a distructive character broke out early on Tuesday morning at Chitpur in a large godown stored with bales and drums of jute belonging to the Victoria Jute Press, which belongs to a native merchant. The godown was a large two-storied masonry structure situated on the west side of Chitpur Road, while the jute press house itself is situated on the opposite side. About 5-45 a.m. yesterday a large number of workmen had as usual assembled near the press-house waiting for the doors to be opened, when a coolie and a constable observed smoke issuing from a crevice of the door of the godown. It was soon discovered that a serious fire had broken out in this godown, and the local fire engine was quickly summoned. The Calcutta fire-brigade quickly arrived, and the scene was also visited by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police. The whole of the upper floor of the godown was in flames, which soon spread to the jute on the ground floor. In spite of the efforts of the fire brigade the godown was gutted, the roof collapsing with a tremendous crash, leaving the walls standing. By about 9 a.m. the flames were entirely subdued. The cause of the outbreak is not yet known. The damage caused to the jute is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand rupees.

AN interesting paper on the health of the Japanese soldier was read before a recent meeting of the Sanitary Society of Japan by Surgeon-Colonel Koike. A considerable portion of the paper was occupied with a discussion of the most suitable diet, and especially of the much-vexed question in Japan of rice or bread as the best food for the soldier. In the last war wherever the Japanese Army moved rice was grown, and could be purchased in such quantities as to meet every deficiency in the supply from home. A fraction less than a quart of rice, with vegetables, meat and fish, as condiments, is the daily ration of the Japanese soldier. The outfit in time of war of the Japanese is the lightest in the world, being 25¼ kilos., and, according to Dr. Koike, the military authorities regard it as necessary to reduce it to about 19½ kilos., which they think is the proper limit for infantry. So far, however, they have got it down to 21 kilos., but cannot find means of reducing it lower at present. As to the construction of barracks, Dr. Koike stated that the old French method, in which the chief feature is the grouping of buildings in the form of a square, with a courtyard in the centre, has been abandoned in Japan, and a more healthy form of construction has been adopted on the advice of a committee appointed to consider the subject. The new buildings are in parallel rows, with sufficient space between them, while more attention is given to ventilation, the admission of light, and the mode of heating in winter. The result has been most satisfactory. Between 1878 and 1885 the general average of death-rate was 12·9; in 1893, owing to the improvements in the hygienic and sanitary conditions in barrack life, it was 4·4.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DUNERA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera, Captain James Smith, will sail to-day for Southampton with the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment from Burma; "M" Battery R. H. A., from Bangalore; 17th Field Battery R. A., from Jubbulpore, and details consisting of 46 officers, 14 ladies, and 6 children, 1096 non-commissioned officers and men, 52 women, and 86 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Col and Mrs W W Lawrence	Lieut and Mrs H N Packard
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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97, Memo. No. 1738—Sir,—As of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ratliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Ratliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ratliwalla, Wadi, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the trade.

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By Order,

H. G. HENEAGE, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Mahableshwar, 25th November, 1897.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

WITH the exception of the price of Consols, which advanced 1-8th per cent., say to 113 3-8 in London yesterday, the Stock Exchange quotations usually issued by Reuter were unchanged. The rate for Bar Silver was also unaltered, at 27 1-4d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 58¾ cents per oz., but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·85 3-4 dollars. The Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 3 5-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris remained at 103 3-4; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher, at fcs. 25·20¼.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 3½d. per lb.; but Arrivals were generally 1-64d. higher; while prices of East Indian Cotton were 1-16d. lower for Broach, and generally 1-32d. for other descriptions. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Imports 39,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday, 5 13-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton; but Futures were 2 points lower for February, and 3 points for May, at 5·73 cents for February, and 5·87 cents for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 51,000 bales; and our usual figures for the three years now give the following comparison :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts....	51,000	44,000	33,000
Four days' do.	292,000	234,000	142,000
Since 1st September.....	3,578,000	3,446,000	2,380,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy, "Fully Good" Bengal for January delivery, being now quoted at Rs. 140; "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 170; and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 153 per candy. The day's purchases amount to 1,450 bales, of which Exporters have taken only 100 old Bengal, at Rs. 141½ and 200 ready new, at Rs. 145-50; while the Mills have bought 1,150 bales, all old Oomra and Dholleras kinds, with the exception of a little old Compta, and 100 new Chaliagaon, at Rs. 154 per candy.

We have little to add this evening to our report at the beginning of the week on the state of the Cotton crop, the telegraphic official advices to hand this morning being of the same favourable tenor as those. At Broach, the plants were flourishing and the flowering advancing in seasonable weather, and the same is reported of the crop in the Dholleras circle.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	1,484 bales.
Wheat	12,680 cwts.
Linseed	5,100 "
Rapeseed	4,527 "
Gingellyseed	2,955 "
Castorseed	2,406 "
Rice	5,070 "

FREIGHTS remain firm in tone, since business has been reported for Havre at 17s. 6d. per ton for forward shipment; and holders of tonnage are now asking 17s. to 17s. 6d. per ton, which is now the general quotation.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Some enquiry set in temporarily for Bank Telegraphic for ready and forward transfer, and rates receded 1-32d.; the business of the day, however, has been upon a very limited scale; and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 17-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·63½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at about yesterday's prices, though the Account rate has stiffened a little, and we now quote 98 9-16 both for cash and the approaching settlement for 3½ per Cents; Threes being nominal at 91¼.

SHARES.—This market has been quite lifeless to-day.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur ..... 2 24-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols 113 3-8

3 per cent. Rentes 103 3-4

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 92 7-8

Bar Silver 27 1-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, Nov. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 24th instant, via Mombassa.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th November, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 9th November, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 9. Rs.	A.	P.	Nov. 16. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,50,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,56,00,293	7	8	1,39,24,614	15	10
Other Deposits, &c.	4,91,81,703	6	0	5,01,30,970	3	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,58,937	13	0	4,74,646	1	2
Sundries	23,24,455	3	2	24,32,990	7	1
	Rs. 9,55,67,379	13	10	9,50,23,421	11	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	60,80,572	0	0	60,76,405	0	0
Other authorised Investments.	74,73,897	8	0	75,31,292	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,32,41,483	9	0	1,39,17,102	9	0
Accounts of Credit do.	2,18,82,372	1	10	2,10,60,515	7	0
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,53,98,441	8	6	1,50,01,884	9	2
Balances with other Banks	5,07,556	10	6	5,61,956	8	2
Bullion	2,857	11	0	2,857	11	0
Coined Stock	13,31,201	9	6	13,29,071	15	7
Stamps	9,365	12	3	9,966	5	3
Sundries	11,43,210	9	6	11,94,358	9	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,14,40,522	6	11	1,16,62,000	11	3
Do. at Branches	1,69,95,843	6	11	1,61,46,308	12	11
	Rs. 9,55,67,379	13	1	9,50,23,421	11	1

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 16th November, 1897 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,32,094	Inc.
Do. at Branches	21,47,775	Dec.
Other Deposits	9,49,237	Inc.
Post Bills	15,919	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	51,229	Inc.
Loans	6,72,019	Do.
Accounts of Credit	2,41,807	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,96,857	Do.
Cash Head Office	2,11,478	Inc.
Cash at Branches	8,49,940	Dec.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 20th November, 1897 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total .. Corresponding week last Year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	1,29,743	3,80,101	8,208	5,18,052
	...	...	...	6,36,037

Decrease ..... Rs. 1,17,985

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 13th November 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	40,787	39,560	1,227	...	96,245	...
Parcels, &c.	56,586	56,313	273	...	51,237	...
Goods						
Other earnings	3,833	3,570	18	...	18,399	...
Total for week	1,01,201	99,743	1,518	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	20,50,429	18,83,758	...	...	1,86,671	...

PICTURESQUE INDIA

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For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

BULL.—November 19, at Waltair, Madras, the wife of Rev Edmund Bull, Chaplain, of a daughter.

FEILMANN.—November 22, at 20, Convent Road, Entally, the wife of Percy Feilmann, of a son.

PETERS.—November 16, at Sirsa, the wife of J. T. Peters, R. F. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WYLIE.—November 16, killed in action, "while gallantly leading his men in the rear guard" fight at Tseri Kandao, in Tirah, Lieutenant Gordon Macleod Wylie, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles, eldest and dearly beloved son of Colonel Henry Wylie, Resident in Nepal, aged 24 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1897.

WE have received some interesting documents regarding the problem which the Calcutta Building Commission has under consideration. The problem is similar to that which the Bombay Improvement Trust, yet to be constituted, will have before it. The Building Commission has for its task the virtual reconstruction of Calcutta, so as to effect sanitary improvements that may deliver that city from liability to the ravages of plague or other epidemic disease. A very elaborate scheme has been drawn up, which, if carried through, will practically make Calcutta a new city, constructed on sanitary lines. The necessity for such a work of reconstruction is admitted on all hands. The Medical Board, appointed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie a year ago, showed that the density of population in Calcutta is far in excess of that of London. An area of six and a-half square miles has upwards of 71,000 inhabitants per square mile. One ward has more than double that number, and three have a population exceeding 100,000 to the square mile. It is not surprising to learn that, under these conditions, Calcutta has since 1890 shown a tendency to symptoms premonitory to an outbreak of deadly epidemic. In one house, capable of accommodating fifty people, two hundred and fifty are crammed. It is needless to say that in such buildings there is a notorious want of proper ventilation. What this means in those portions of the city where houses are separated from each other by narrow gullies, a foot deep in absolute sewage, can be easily understood. The domestic arrangements of the houses in 65,000 cases are declared to be inconceivably dreadful and dangerous. The sewerage system of the city works badly, sewers being elongated cesspools, the condition of compounds and courtyards of houses, taken in connection with everything else, constitutes a state of things which, in the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, is an invitation to such a disease as the plague to attack the city and to become endemic. The Chamber, in answering a series of questions formulated by the Building Commission, availed itself of the advice of experts and persons intimately acquainted with the different quarters of the city. The whole question was gone into with great care and thoroughness by a small committee, of which the Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Turner was the chairman, and their comprehensive report has been adopted by the Chamber and forwarded to the Commission. They recommend at the outset that the existing Building Act should be superseded by an entirely new one applicable to the whole of Calcutta and the suburbs.

It appears that at present no effective control is exercised over the making of new streets or the building of houses by any responsible body. The one-storied cutcha buildings in the Northern portion of the town have frequently second and even third stories piled on them, the whole becoming unsafe. Houses are crowded together without any reference to provision for light or air in narrow streets, which are in reality mere passages. When a number of houses were recently rendered insecure by the results of the earthquake, the Corporation satisfied itself by ordering the owner to reconstruct or repair them, leaving it optional with him to do whichever he pleased. The Act gives power to the Corporation to decide which is necessary, but that body delegates the power to the owner. The Chamber recommends that the control of building operations should be entrusted to a special committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Corporation, the Health Officer, the Municipal Engineer, two builders or contractors, and two members of the Corporation. The main streets opening up the city, it is suggested, should be not less than eighty feet wide, and the rule should be that no house on either side of a street should exceed two-thirds of the width of the street. This would restrict the height of houses on a street eighty feet wide to fifty-five feet—a restriction which would certainly not be tolerated in Chicago or New York. In view of the value of building sites, which in Calcutta is very high, it might be well to reconsider the necessity of restricting the height of all the houses to fifty-five feet. Higher houses at intervals would not interfere with the free circulation of air, and they would greatly reduce the cost of the new roads which threatens to be prohibitive. There is another consideration. Wide roads bordered by houses of restricted height, are deficient in shade—an important matter in a tropical city. The wide streets which replaced the narrow streets of high houses burned down by Nero, were complained of by the Romans of that day as deficient in shade and injurious to the health of the population. It is somewhat disappointing to find that the difficulty of erecting brick buildings in lieu of the wattle and dab or mat huts constructed by the tenant on ground leased from the owner, is regarded as insuperable. The Chamber is of opinion that sufficient will be done if the cutcha buildings be confined to one storey, and the width of the street be not less than twenty feet. One argument in favour of this tolerance of the cutcha huts is that a clean sweep can be made of them at a minimum of cost if plague or other disease occurs amongst their occupiers. Two schemes for the opening up of the city, especially for the northern portion, were before the Special Committee. The first would make a great open space by demolishing existing buildings, and bring the five Railways entering Calcutta into a great central railway station. As the five Railway companies would have to pay the cost of the new station, and three of them would have to find forty lakhs for a bridge across the Hooghly to reach the new termini, this scheme is regarded as impracticable, for the railways could not be got to do their part in it. The second scheme would demolish the Burra Bazaar of evil renown, and wide roads with buildings erected on a systematic plan would replace that insanitary quarter. As the cost of the acquisition of the land alone would be about thirteen crores of rupees, this scheme also becomes impracticable.

The Special Committee comes to the conclusion that the only feasible plan is to open out the congested area by the acquisition, at the cheapest rate, of sufficient land to allow of several new roadways being cut through, and the widening of some of the existing streets. The question as to how this money is to be raised has yet to be solved. The Special Committee disapprove of any part of the cost of improving any particular locality being levied upon the proprietors, whose property, presumably, would be benefited. It is considered that the cost should be included in the general taxation of the whole town. The principle of betterment, which has done so much for the improvement of cities and towns in France and America, and approved by the London County Council, is somewhat too lightly set aside. A proposal of Mr. A. J. Hughes, Engineer to the Building Commission, that a terminal charge should be levied on railway goods traffic to and from Calcutta, as well as a tax on passengers arriving in and leaving that city, is disapproved on the ground that a charge imposed on goods arriving in Calcutta for transit elsewhere, would handicap the trade of the port as against other Indian ports. The Special Committee consider that the carrying out of improvements in order to safeguard the health of the metropolis is a matter which affects Imperial as well as local interests, and they therefore think that an appeal to the Government of India might well be made. Unfortunately, however, the Chamber considers that any application for help made to the Supreme Government, at a time when there is an unprecedented strain on the Imperial revenues, would be futile. The Chamber approves the suggestion of the Special Committee that the Government should appoint a committee to discuss the question of finance, when the improvements to be carried out have been finally decided upon and a rough estimate of their cost has been made. The Bombay improvement scheme has got beyond this stage. It has been drawn up, and the estimated cost is put at five crores. Calcutta would give a good deal if it were possible to have the question of cost simplified by the handing over for a long term of years of a crore's worth of Government property as a dower or endowment of the Building Commission. This cannot be done for the very simple reason that the Government possesses no landed property in Calcutta. All the land is in the hands of private proprietors who do what they like with their own. If Henry George could be called back, he would nationalise or municipalise the whole area on which Calcutta stands, and build a new city out of the revenue. Short of this we can only leave it to the committee of experts which the Government will no doubt appoint, to devise means of raising money to re-make Calcutta.

POVERTY and crime unfortunately go hand in hand all the world over. But it is considered that even the marked increase in offences against property shown in the newly-issued Criminal Statistics of the Central Provinces do not fully represent the extent to which the poorer classes were driven into crime. But justice was merciful. The poor people were condemned to starvation, whilst their neighbours had an abundance of food and the wherewithal to buy more. What wonder they stole? In Seoni, for example, during the hot weather large quantities of grain were looted by considerable bands of people. The practice spread extensively, and the local authorities, both Police and Judicial, found much difficulty in coping with it. Very little, if any, violence was employed by the looters, for what they desired was food, not other booty. There were criminals, of course, among them, but the great majority were by no means dangerous characters. They had, it seems, encouragement from persons of local influence and were induced to believe that they would not be interfered with by the authorities. Their action can, therefore, be well understood. The instructions issued by the Commissioner, which were approved by the Chief Commissioner, were that the ringleaders should be severely dealt with, but that the great body of the offenders should be tried summarily for unlawful assembly or common theft, and punished with whipping or nominal imprisonment or bound over to keep the peace. This was done. For the law does not recognise theft under any circumstances as justifiable, and the merciful action of the police and judicial officials is worthy of the highest commendation. An outbreak of dacoity at Bilaspur assumed professional form and was consequently more difficult to handle Hunger was not the cause of the thefts in this case. It was nothing but profitable plunder that the thieves desired. The gang was composed principally of Chamars, and money and valuables, not grain, was the object of their expeditions. To such an extent were their operations carried on that the local Police was of necessity reinforced, and the Chief Commissioner's instructions were that instead of concentrating the Police in considerable bodies—what he considers a useless policy against shifting and widespread lawlessness with no definite shape or aim—*they should be extended* in a network of small posts linked by constant patrols and thoroughly supervised. This was done with excellent effect. But, as we have intimated, the bulk of the crime in the Central Provinces in the past year, as may be easily understood, was directly traceable to scarcity.

IN view of the generosity of the ordinary leave rules, the concessions to officers who have been engaged on plague or famine duty sanctioned by the Secretary of State are liberal, but not too extravagant. The limitation of the concessions in regard to plague duty to this Presidency and Sind is reasonable, seeing that in no place outside Western India has the visitation assumed epidemic proportions. The same quality of reasonableness attaches to the limitation of special privileges to any officer whose work in connection with either the one visitation or the other has in the opinion of the Government under whom they have served "been so unusually arduous as to render him deserving of them." Neither are they applicable to officers who have been specially appointed for plague or famine work, and been remunerated by special salary or allowance. The principal beneficiaries under the scheme will be officers whose ordinarily heavy and responsible duties have been augmented by the task of combatting either plague or famine or (as in the case of some District and Medical Officers in our Presidency) both. The work must not only have been severe, it must also have been prolonged over a period of at least five months before the officer performing it can obtain benefit under these rules. The concessions in the case of officers who have served up to this limit, consist of one month's extra privilege leave on full pay instead of half pay for the first two months of furlough or other leave, for which half pay is ordinarily admissible. Officers who have served for ten months or upwards, have these concessions doubled. The rules are so framed as to leave wide discretionary powers in the hands of the authorities, and the application of the concessions is as limited to deserving cases as any set of rules on paper can make them. The public have expected that some such acknowledgment would be made of the services of men who have in many instances risked not only health, but life, in the service of the State combatting the calamities with which the country has been afflicted. The extra cost of the concessions will be considerable, but no one will grumble at that. It is to be wished that the money now being poured out like water on the Frontier was being used to equally good purpose.

THE work of the Meteorological Department is becoming more extensive, if not absolutely more valuable. Storm and flood warnings have become a most important system, and of two interesting experiments made in weather warnings to indigo-planters in Behar and to tea-planters in Assam, one has been crowned with signal success. This is believed to be the first occasion on which meteorological observations have been directly utilised in India in connection with local agriculture, and a beginning has thus been made of what the Director hopes may some day assume dimensions of importance. During the year the Meteorological Reporter made suggestions for the introduction of a uniform system of storm signals for the whole of the Indian Coast, leaving out the River Hughli, which has its own, and these have recently been approved by the Government of India. Useful work in other directions has been done. But shortly the department will be up in the clouds. It appears that at the invitation of the International Meteorological Committee, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India has made arrangements to take part in a scheme for observations of the direction of motion and the heights of clouds throughout the world, and between the years 1895 and 1897 nephoscopes were supplied to six stations. Two hundred and fifty copies of the International Cloud Atlas were also distributed; and it will shortly be sent to all observers. The new system of cloud observations and nomenclature is to be generally introduced from the 1st January 1898. Two photogrammeters have been obtained from Europe, and observations with these instruments will be taken at Calcutta and Allahabad. It is not easy to foretell the practical results of these attempts to pry into the home beyond the sky and the effect they are likely to have on the weal of the public which pays for them.

THE Reverend S. Leigh-Lye, B.A., is to officiate as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency.

MR. J. A. McIVER has been transferred to the Deccan Revenue Survey, vice Mr. H. L. Holland, deputed to plague duty.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. CHANNER, M.B., C.M. (Ed.), is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

DURING the week ending Nov. 24, British dollars were transferred from the Mint to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 11,45,000.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SURGEON R. B. REDKAR has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon and District Medical Officer, Bijapur.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT REGINALD HEPBURNE HEATH, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT ROBERT HARRY VINCENT is transferred from the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MR. F. J. A. HILL, Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and seven days.

LIEUTENANT H. F. JACOB, Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to his duty within the period of his leave.

MR. M. R. BODAS writes to us that the statement to the effect that a petition is being prepared by him to the High Court praying for clemency for Tilak, is both incorrect and misleading.

WITH regard to the deliberations of the Committee of the Municipal Corporation on the Reconstruction scheme, we learn that with two exceptions the members were agreed as to the scheme being carried out by a specially appointed trust. Two, and two only, were of opinion that a committee, selected from the Corporation, would fulfil the requirements.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 23 was 682, giving a death-rate of 41 per annum per thousand as against 42 the corresponding period of last year, and 29 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 145 died from fevers, of which 66 were bubonic; 1

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FRENCH MOVEMENTS IN WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Lagos telegraphs that the French expedition, which left Porto Novo early in October for the interior, has arrived at Nikki, and that M. Ballot, the Governor of Dahomey, has started for the Hinterland with a considerable force.

THE COMMAND OF THE GERMAN SQUADRON FOR CHINA.

The statement that Prince Henry of Prussia will command the squadron of German cruisers, which probably sails for China on the 10th December, is confirmed.

A FREE FIGHT IN THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

Indescribable scenes of violence have again taken place in the Austrian Reichsrath, and at yesterday's sitting there was a hand to hand, fight lasting a quarter of an hour.

The Deputies concerned will probably be arrested for acts of violence.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE ARMY.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a meeting at Birmingham, said Government would deal with the Army next session. They would, he said, alter the system whereon it is raised, but make the army equal to its increasing needs and ready for any emergency. It was also hoped, he said, to make the position of the private soldier more honoured and desirable.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 19th instant, left here, at 8 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 20th instant, arrived here, at 10 a.m., to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

OPENING OF A HORSE-BREEDING PADDOCK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 25.

This morning, Lord Sandhurst opened the State paddock for horse-breeding operations, and the establishment of a dairy in connection therewith. The whole project is calculated to cost seventy thousand rupees. Besides affording material help to Government as a supplying depot, from which remounts can be obtained for Cavalry Regiments, it is proposed to breed mules also for transport purposes. His Excellency, in declaring the paddock open, admitted its necessity, and advised its working on commercial principles. He asked the Chiefs to stimulate horse-breeding and imitate the excellent example of Palitana and Wankaner States in the matter. He recognised the advantages of the dairy, and hoped the scheme would be self-supporting.

During the day, his Excellency received visits from Native Chiefs and held a Durbar in the afternoon to present the insignia of C.S.I. to the Chief of Jusdan.

The ceremony at the Durbar, which was largely attended, was a most imposing spectacle. Lord Sandhurst made an eloquent and lengthy speech, referring to the civilization effected during the sixty years of her Majesty's reign in Kattyawar, which was a wild country when her Majesty came to the throne. The development of the Railway, which assisted trade, on which the country's prosperity depended, he said, was marked in Kattyawar during recent years, which showed the enlightened and progressive spirit of the Native Princes. His Excellency advised the princes to rule justly and mercifully, and hear even the poorest man's grievances. He referred to the loyalty of Kattywar Princes to her Majesty, which was marked and spoke of the necessity to one allegiance to the Imperial Government. The Rajkote and Junagadh water-works showed that the people's wants were not neglected. He advised the introduction of drainage. Unity, he said, was strength, and so he asked them to live in harmony. We praised the wisdom of some Native States in storing grain; which prevented an abnormal rise in the prices of food in those States even in a famine year. He asked them not to be contented with the present progress, but strive to make further advancement.

Mr. Edgerley then presented the Chief of Jusdan with the insignia, when his Excellency decorated him with the Star of India, and the Durbar was dissolved.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party left Simla on a tour, this morning.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government have sanctioned the extension of classes for training N. C. O.'s and Privates for appointment of Pioneer Sergeants of British Infantry Battalions to N. C. O.'s of British Cavalry Regiments.

Captain Birdwood, Superintendent of Karnal Remount Depot, has been granted five year's extension of appointment in the Remount Department.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 25.

There were 64 new cases and 63 deaths recorded to-day, of which 15 deaths occurred in the city.

The total mortality was 69.

There were 12 cases each in Sukerwar and Sanwar, 6 in Narayen, 8 in Nana, 5 in Guoj, and 4 each in Vetal and Kasba Peiths.

In the Cantonment there were 16 cases and 16 deaths.

In the Suburban limits there were 2 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 51 were admitted, and 46 died, leaving 457 under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 7 were admitted, 5 died, and 88 remain; in the Hindu 6 were admitted, 9 discharged cured, and 6 died, leaving 60 remaining; in the Guzerati 2 were admitted, and 2 died; and in the Jew 1 died.

One case occured in the Segregation Camp.

There were 11 cases and 6 deaths in Poona District.

PRECAUTIONS AT BELGAUM.

Mr. Wingate, Plague Commissioner, during his recent visit to Belgaum, inspected the Hospital and Segregation Camp, and expressed himself highly satisfied.

Next day he called a public meeting, and, in explaining the object of the meeting, he asked the people to give their assistance to drive out the dreaded disease.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL WESTMACOTT'S MARCH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DIVATOI *Heliu* BAGH, Nov. 23.

General Westmacott has arrived at Divatoi. The road is very bad. Eleven casualties are reported.

THE RETURN MARCH.

SEVERAL CASUALTIES.

BAGH, Nov. 24.

The force returned from Divatoi this morning. The baggage was all in by 5 o'clock.

The road is very bad and the valley very narrow. Some fighting occurred at Divatoi, near one of the picquets, last night. One of the King's Own Scottish Borderers was killed, and 3 wounded.

The casualties to-day, in returning, were 15.

On the 22nd instant the Yorkshires, crowning the heights to the east, lost Lieutenant Jones killed and Lieutenant Watson dangerously wounded, and one man dangerously wounded, the total casualties on this affair being about 36.

The Rajgul Valley is ten miles long, very narrow and devoid of all cultivation. The Bara Valley appears open. The 4th Gurkhas' picquet on the Arhanga road was fired at for an hour on Monday night, but no casualties are reported.

SMART ENGAGEMENTS.

TRYING EXPERIENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

General Lockhart returned to camp at Bagh yesterday, from Divatoi. His rear-guard was followed the whole way by the enemy to within two miles of camp. In a defile the tribesmen got within reach of the 36th Sikhs, who turned and charged them, killing five and wounding at least ten, and capturing two sniders. Our casualties during the day's fighting were: Captain Venour, 5th Punjabis, slightly wounded; Borderers, two privates wounded; 36th Sikhs, two sepoys killed, and thirteen wounded.

The 1st Battalion Second Gurkhas, who were protecting most of the defile, were also actively engaged, but were so skilfully handled that they got in without any casualties whatever.

Cold is very great in the Tirah just now, eighteen degrees of frost being registered the other night in the Bagh Camp. The troops, therefore, had a very trying experience on Monday night at Divatoi, where, owing to the extreme difficulty of the road, the transport did not get into camp at night, and the troops were without either blankets or great coats. The road also by which they had come ran along a river which had to be continually waded, and the camp was reached so late that they had not even time to completely dry their clothes. Nevertheless, the greatest cheerfulness prevailed and an admirable spirit was displayed by all ranks.

A survey party from General Lockhart's Camp at Divatoi on Tuesday, covered by Gurkha scouts, visited the hills north directly over the camp, and was fired on by the enemy, who came up in considerable numbers from Tozdarra Valley. Four companies of the Scottish Borderers, under Colonel Dickson, went up the hill in the afternoon and drove off the enemy, inflicting considerable loss, and established picquets on the range. Our casualtses were only two privates wounded.

Divatoi Camp was sniped at intervals on Tuesday, night, and two sepoys of the 36th Sikhs were wounded.

A CONVOY FIRED ON.

The attack on an ammunition convoy north of the Arhanga, on Monday, was driven off by the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, who have relieved the Northamptons on this part of the road, the latter Regiment having joined General Lockhart at Bagh.

The 30th Punjabis left Dargai for Mastura on Wednesday. The 22nd Punjabis are proceeding from Shinawari to Chagru Kotal.

Major Day, R. E., has been deputed to visit the Samana and Tochi Valley to inspect the engineering works in progress and the sites selected for the new posts; the idea no doubt being to render the posts stronger than the one which the tribesmen succeeded in rushing during the last raids.

FRONTIER DETAILS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

A telegram to the "Pioneer," dated Bagh, 25th November, says:—News has been received from the Column in the Rajgul Valley that Divatoi was reached last night. The road was very difficult, and the baggage only arrived about 11 a.m., to-day, but there were no casualties. Sir William Lockhart proposes returning to-morrow. Second-Lieutenant O. C. S. Watson, Yorkshire Regiment, is reported to be dangerously wounded, and Lieutenant D. E. O. Jones, killed, in leading the troops on to the attack of a position held by the enemy. A picquet of the 2-4th Gurkhas on the height above the road to Arhanga was attacked last night, and had one man killed; the enemy losing three killed.

Foraging proceeds regularly. For the present forage is being obtained in sufficient quantities. No resistance was offered to foraging parties on Tuesday, and there was no firing into camp last night. The Column with Sir William Lockhart is now en route back from Divatoi. A report has been received that the Rajgul Valley route is very difficult, and the Bara Valley route appears much easier. The Orakzai are handing in rifles at Mastura, and are selling jezails, etc., in camp, and there is every indication that they intend to comply with the terms laid down.

A telegram, dated November 24, states:—The return to Camp began early to-day, and was admirably carried out, Sir William Lockhart and Staff arriving back in Camp by 11 a.m., and rear-guard by 5 p.m. Their casualties, not including the Yorkshire Regiment and 1-2nd Gurkhas, were 18. Arrangements have now been made for protecting the road from here to Arhanga by a series of strongly picqueted posts, which has worked so very successfully. The determined attack made on the 1-4th Gurkhas Detachment holding a block-house, on the evening of 22nd, was repulsed with ease with a loss to the enemy, our casualties being only 2 men killed. The Malikdins, Adam Khels, and Kambar Khels are all anxious to submit, but the Zakka Khels probably continue to give trouble.

Sadda, 24th November.—General Hill and his Staff returned from Parachinar to-day. The Khani Khel Chimkannis have refused the terms offered them by Captain Roos Keppel on the 19th.

The movement which Sir William Lockhart is now carrying out is likely to have important results, as by entering the Rajgal Valley from Dwatoi on the Bara River he closes the enemy's line of retreat. Presumably while General Westmacott's brigade, which Sir William Lockhart accompanies in person, is marching into the valley from one point, another brigade will cross over the range of hills dividing Maidan from Rajgal. In that case we are likely to hear of severe fighting, for the Zakka and the Kuki Khel will be caught between two fires.

On the return of troops from Rajgal preparations will be completed for an immediate advance into the Chamkanni and Massuzai country by way of the Loaka Pass, the village of Ensor being the first objective point aimed at. This movement can be made in concert with an advance of the Kurram column under General Hill up the Kharmana defile. In fact a period of activity is now being entered upon, and there may be something more to report than attacks on convoys and foraging parties. Whether the Orakzai submit or not by the 28th, our troops will move through their country, visiting the upper part of the Khanki Valley before returning to Maidan.

The final closing movement upon the Afridis will be made when the operations above detailed have come to a close. The containing force under General Hammond will then advance to Barkai, we presume, and the whole of the Bara Valley from Dwatoi eastwards will be opened out. Preliminary orders for a movement to the Bara Valley on or about the 8th December have been issued; but the troops of the main column at Mastura and Bagh have been retained up to the 14th December. The campaign is by no means over yet, but there is some satisfaction in knowing that it is to be thoroughly carried out, though the operations have lagged somewhat hitherto.

It would appear that the Zakka and the Kuki Khel, who are among those which have not yet sent in their *jirgahs*, have been under the impression that General Lockhart would shortly retire from Maidan, as the winter is setting in and snow may fall at any time. They have not, therefore, made their final move into the Bara and Bazar Valleys, but have congregated in Rajgal, in the hope that they would not be molested there. Only one line of retreat is open to them from that valley, namely, by way of Dotoi, a village, where the Maidan and Rajgal streams unite to form the Bara River. They must march down the Upper Bara Valley some distance before reaching the passes which lead northwards into Bazar and the Khyber district. They have, it would seem, grown somewhat uneasy at the move of the Peshawar Column from Fort Bara to Ilm Gudr, though General Hammond has only advanced three miles to a new camping-ground. The tribal leaders are said to have detached a force eastwards from Tirah, and this will probably soon put in appearance at Barkai (14 miles from Ilm Gudr) which will be the first objective of the Peshawar Column when its advance is finally ordered in concert with the movement of General Lockhart's troops into the Bara Valley.

We have not much exact information regarding Rajgal, but it is known to be the summer house of the Kuki Khel. Its elevation above sea-level is said to be 5,000 feet, and to the north it is overlooked by the snows of the Safed Koh, while on the west a great spur from that range effectually closes communication with Kurram. On the south a steep, rocky, but well-wooded range, 8,000 to 9,000 feet high, *i. e.*, about 3,000 feet, higher than the valley itself, separates it from Maidan. The passes over this range are believed to be fairly easy, but we shall know more on this point when the details of the reconnaissance in force from Bagh come to hand. Rajgal is described in Paget and Mason's book as ten miles long and from four to five miles wide at its broadest part, but some doubt is entertained as to whether its size has not been exaggerated. It is a kind of *cul-de-sac*, the entrance being from the east above Dotoi, and the Afridis have always considered that, like Maidan, it was safe from invasion. The tribesmen, it may be added, were much surprised when our troops moved to Bagh and began to encamp there. It was the first sign that something more was intended by General Lockhart than the "eating up" of Maidan, and that Rajgal was in danger. As the Zakka and Kuki Khel have all along been most active in their attacks, declining to listen to the suggestions of the Political Officers to send in their *Jirgahs*, they have had no period of grace extended to them.—*Pioneer*.

It will have occurred to the majority of those readers who are interested in the present fighting in Tirah, that a very small share of the work falls to a Divisional General. The Generals of Brigades are constantly in action, and we get daily accounts of their operations, but the Divisional Generals might be dead and buried, or perchance they are sitting on adjacent rocks and singing in chorus the old sweet refrain "We've got no work to do." The reason is not far to seek, and lies in applying in this case an organisation unsuited to the country and class of campaign in hand. For mountain warfare the largest tactical unit which can be used with advantage is a brigade. A force may consist of one, two, three or four brigades, but nothing is gained by the intervention of the intermediate organisation which is called a Division. If further confirmation of this view is required, it will probably be supplied in the next few days, when the whole of the Tirah Force being split up into brigades to scour the country, the poor Divisional Generals and their Staffs will either be left straying about like lost sheep, or else will be tempted to usurp the functions of the Brigadier-Generals by commanding their brigades for them. In the interests of all parties it might become a recognised principle that organisation in Divisions is not necessary except in cases of combined operations carried on over several distinct lines of advance.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

THE KHANIKHEL CHAMKANNIS ALONE RECALCITRANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

News from the Upper Kurrum Column reports that the Khanikhel Chamkannis have replied to General Lockhart's proclamation, declining to comply with the terms offered them.

Two guns of the 3rd Field Battery, 50 sabres of Central India Horse, and 110 rifles of the 12th Bengal Infantry left Parachinar for Sadda on the 23rd.

With a view to strengthening the force at the disposal of General Sir Palmer for the protection of the line of communications from Shinawari onwards, the Government have sanctioned the move of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry and 2nd Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, to Kohat for duty on the line of communications. The places of these two Regiments in the Rawalpindi Reserve Brigate will be taken by the 1st Battalion Royal Highlanders and the 29th Punjab Infantry, respectively, which in turn will be replaced by the 1st Battalion North Staffordshires and 8th Madras Infantry moving to Umballa and Delhi.

JIRGAS FROM VARIOUS TRIBES.

Jirgas from Bar, Totai, Khanowri, and Agra came into Colonel Reid's camp at Kot, yesterday, and agreed to surrender 480 guns, also to furnish supplies to the force while it remains in the Utmaa Khel territory, and permit the survey to be made. His transport had a very long day in getting over the pass to Kot, but everything seems to have been quiet.

The cultivation of the valleys on both sides of the pass shows great thrift and skill. Hardly any ava ilable land is unploughed, and Persian wheels are everywhere to be seen.

GYMKHANA MEETING.

THE DURHAMS "AT HOME."

POONA, Nov. 25.

A nice little Gymkhana meeting was held on the Poona ground. Colonel Whitley and officers of the Durhams were "At Home," and their Band was in attendance. Six events were competed.

The first event (polo ball race), in which about a dozen competed, was won by Captain Delisle in good style. The second event (bicycle wand race) was competed by twelve, including two ladies, who took part, and was won by Mr. Fairfax. The third event was the ladies' trotting race. Ten ladies competed, Miss Salaman being the winner. The fourth event (pigsticking) was won by Captain Delisle. The fifth event (polo ball race) was competed by five, Mrs. Dennett being the winner. The last event, which was a donkey race, caused much amusement, and was won in grand style by Major Ross; Mr. Fairfax being second.

ACCIDENT TO LIEUT. CARPENTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 25.

Lieutenant Carpenter, Dublin Fusiliers, attached to the 7th Bombay Infantry, was thrown from his pony yesterday morning, and sustained injuries to his head. He was conveyed to hospital unconscious. This morning he regained consciousness and is doing well. He recently joined from home.

Relief-works here are now all closed.

According to a table in the *Broad Arrow*, we have on the active list 8 field-marshals, 20 generals, 39 lieutenant-generals, 116 major-generals, and 29 local major-generals and brigadiers, or in all as many as 212. On retired pay we have 65 generals, 65 lieutenant-generals, 184 major-generals, or in all 314. On the unemployed Indian list we have 178 generals, 63 lieutenant-generals, and 442 major-generals, and some of other, often nominal, sorts of generals. In all there are 8 field-marshals, 264 generals, 183 lieutenant-generals, 1,254 (major-generals, 291 ocal major-generals and brigadiers, thus giving a grand total of 1,738 general officers. If, therefore, generals can do it we need fear no foe.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper and Lower Colaba...	0	0	3
B Mandvie, Chukla & Dongri	5	1	13
C Khumbharwada	2	1	24
D Khetwadi and Chowpati ...	2	0	10
E 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura and Tardeo	6	2	38
F Parel and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee.....	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	12
Total...	15	11	107
Total plague deaths to date ...	13,482	11,239	
Same date last year...	13	11	110
Total mortality same date 1895...	...	...	58

CHOLERA.

Attacks	0
Deaths.....	0

Mr. H. L. Holland, Assistant Settlement Officer, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been placed on plague duty under the Poona Plague Committee.

DAILY RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the various hospitals, yesterday, was as under:—Arthur Road, 65; Government House, 39; Grant Road, 14; Dariasthan, 10; Hindu Fever, 10; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 9; Julai, 7; Telugu, 6; Nizampoora, 3; Adumji Peerbhoy, 2; and Doni Tad 1.

The medical officers' reports state that three cases of plague and five cases of suspicious fever were discovered from the various localities in the Mandvie Ward on Wednesday. They were all removed to the various hospitals. One fatal case of plague was also reported from the same district. Dr. S. R. Servai, during his inspection in D Ward, on Wednesday, removed a boy, aged nine years, suffering from symptoms of plague, to the Arthur Road Hospital, from house No. 53, Khetwady Agiary Lane. A case of plague was also reported from Koombarwada section.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 600, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,105, making a total of 3,705 persons. Departures by sea 576, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,067, making a total of 3,643 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on the 24th instant there were seven fresh cases in that state. Four deaths were recorded in the hospitals and five outside the town. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 66.

RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

Three hundred and twenty-four passengers who arrived in Bombay from Poona by several trains, on Wednesday last, were detained at the Byculla station, and escorted by the police to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp; while 50 passengers were detrained at the Grant Road station on the same day, and escorted by the police to the above camp.

The number of persons detained under observation in the various Segregation camps, yesterday, was as follows:—Wari Bunder, 1,399; Narelwady, 1,098; and Modikhana, 455.

PLAGUE AND THE HEDJAZ.

NOT PROHIBITED BUT RESTRICTED.

A new Notification of the Government of India to hand yesterday states that in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 625, dated the 20th February 1897, it was ordered under the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz should be suspended for the season of 1897.

The Government of India do not think it necessary that the pilgrimage should be altogether suspended for the current season, but as plague is widely prevalent in the Bombay Presidency, they consider it essential, in view of the strong opinions of all European Governments, including Turkey, regarding the danger of plague being communicated to Europe, and in view of the danger of plague being spread by intending pilgrims from infected to non-infected portions of India, that the pilgrimage should be subjected to careful restrictions.

The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to cancel the order contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 625, dated the 20th February 1897.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that until further orders no person, resident permanently or temporarily in the Presidency of Bombay, with the exception of Sind, shall be permitted to embark from any port in India with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct as follows:—

(1) That no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca, except at the ports of Karachi in Sind and Chittagong in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and unless and until such person has been kept under observation in a place appointed for the purpose until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall be satified that all risk of such person conveying the infection of plague has been completely abated; and unless such person is conveyed from the place of observation to the place of embarkation under the order of an officer appointed for the purpose.

(2) That no passage tickets for the Hedjaz shall be sold, except at the place appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation.

(3) That all persons who have entered the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind), with the object of proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be placed in a camp of observation until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall satisfy himself that all risk of the occurrence of plague among them has been completely abated. They shall then be sent to their homes.

Although the Government of India have decided that the pilgrimage to the Hedjaz may be permitted subject to the safeguards enumerated above, they are nevertheless convinced that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring their purpose until another season, in view specially of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government and the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

The latest information received by the Government of India shows that the Hedjaz is still in a most disturbed condition, and that the journey to Mecca is fraught with danger to life and property.

THE TROOPS FOR MOMBASSA.

The Government has chartered the British India steamer Nowshera, now in Bombay harbour, to convey the 27th Bombay Infantry to Mombassa. The steamer was surveyed yesterday by the Marine and Military authorities, and as soon as the vessel is fitted up for the purpose, it will proceed to Karachi to embark the Regiment there. She will carry from Bombay section "C" No. 46 Native Field Hospital, which is mobilised here to accompany the Regiment, and Surgeon-Major P. J. Damania, I.M.S., is temporarily placed in charge, pending the arrival of a medical officer to take charge to go with it.

BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL COMPETITION.

Mr. E. B. Raikes has evidently improved his golf by his visit to England, for he won the 18-hole competition for the St. Andrew's Gold Medal with the excellent scratch score of 84, Mr. Radford carrying off the handicap prize with a nett score of 83.

Sanction has been applied for to construct a telegraph line from Fort Bara into the Bara Valley, to be carried eventually into Maidan. This, the Lahore paper thinks, points to anticipations of an immediate move, which will change the situation and give the dormant energies of Brigadier-General Hammond's troops what must be a welcome chance of coming into play after a long period of inaction. The object of Brigadier-Generals Kempster and Westmacott's reconnaissances in the direction of the Waran country over the Saran Sar heights is obviously to discover if the route to the Bara Valley is open towards the direction of Barkai, and the seizure of Rajgul Hill is evidently a further step in the same direction. So far, it appears from the opposition encountered, that the Afridis are fully aware of the importance of preventing our troops from prospecting for what is believed to be the most practicable route to the Bara Valley.

BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT.

The following is the statement of Objects and Reasons of the new Bill before the Bombay Legislative Council to amend the Bombay District Police Act of 1890:—

The modification of section 1 of Bombay Act IV of 1890 proposed in section 1 of the Bill is merely technical.

2. The re-arrangement of section 1 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, necessitates the amendment of section 2 of the Act proposed in section 3 of the Bill.

3. Under section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, the cost of additional police employed in any local area which appears to be in a disturbed or dangerous state can be thrown only on the inhabitants or a particular section of the inhabitants of such local area. By section 3 of this Bill it is proposed to extend this liability to the holders of land situate in such area even though they themselves may reside elsewhere. Having regard to the personal influence which the ownership of landed property confers, and the protection which such property receives from the State, it is only reasonable that such holders of land should take their fair share of responsibility for the preservation of the public peace, whether they are inhabitants of a disturbed area or not. The section as drafted will also make the provision as to the manner in which the cost of the additional police may be defrayed clearer.

4. A reference to English law makes it clear that the words "a rate charged on the inhabitants," in section 25 (2) of the Act, mean "a rate assessed on the property of the inhabitants, according to its income or value." In other words a person is said to be *rateable* when, by virtue of his ownership or occupation of property, he is liable to pay rates. In order to remove any doubt which might possibly be caused by the abbreviated phrase "a rate charged on the inhabitants," an addition has been made by the amendment in section 3 of the Bill in order to give the proper and legal meaning of the words. At the same time, in order to make it clear that a person, answerable otherwise to contribute towards the cost of additional police, shall not escape such liability merely by reason of the fact that he possesses no rateable property, the word 'tax' has been inserted as an alternative to 'rate' wherever necessary.

5. It appears that under the present Act Government would have power, if they wished to distribute the payment of the cost of additional police over a term longer than that for which the police are actually employed. In certain circumstances it might evidently prove desirable to grant the persons charged with such cost an extended period within which to make payment. In order, therefore, to remove all doubt on the subject it is proposed by section 4 of the Bill to declare expressly that Government have this power.

6. By section 6 of the Bill it is proposed, on the analogy of section 15 (5) of Act V of 1861 (for the Regulation of Police) as amended by Act VIII of 1895, to empower Government to exempt particular persons (who would otherwise be liable) from any liability in respect of the rate charged for the cost of additional police.

7. By section 7 of the Bill it is proposed to add a new section to the Act, enabling the Magistrate of the District, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, to direct the recovery from the landholders and inhabitants of any local area of compensation for loss or damage caused to any property, or in respect of injury to life or limb caused to any person, by anything done in the prosecution of the common object of an unlawful assembly the holding of which is due to the conduct of the inhabitants of such area. The section as drafted would vest in the Magistrate of the District discretion to require in a Municipal district recovery by Municipal agency from such persons and in such proportions as such Magistrate with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council may direct.

Sub-section (3) of new section 25 A. will render all the proceedings which the Magistrate of the District may take thereunder subject to revision by the Governor in Council or by such officer as he from time to time empowers in this behalf.

8. Sub-sections (1) b and (2) of section 8 and also section 9 provide for certain amendments of the Act rendered necessary by the changes in the first three sections of the Bill. Sub-section (1) (c) of section 8 refers to the recovery of the cost of additional police within a municipal area. When the local area in which the cost of additional police is to be recovered is outside a Municipal district, the Act provides in section 25 (2) that the rate shall be recoverable by the Collector as if it were an arrear of land revenue. On the other hand if such local area is a Municipal district it is provided in section 25 (1) of the Act that the rate "shall be recovered by such Municipality from each person answerable therefor in the same manner as a Municipal tax due by him." In other words, such rate in a Municipal district is recoverable from a defaulter either under section 389 and 387, Criminal Procedure Code (cf. section 84 of Bombay Act VI of 1873), in respect of his moveable property or by civil suit in respect of his immoveable property. The mode of recovery allowed to the Collector in non-municipal areas is the more expeditious and convenient. It is proposed therefore to afford equal facilities for recovering such rates within a Municipal district by providing in section 8 (1) (c) of the Bill that in default of recovery by Municipal agency, it shall be lawful for the Government to direct the Collector to recover such rate as an arrear of land revenue.

9. Sub-section (1) of section 42 of the Act empowers the Magistracy to issue certain orders, "whenever and for such time as it shall appear necessary" to prevent a disturbance of the public peace. It empowers the prohibition of the public utterance of cries and singing of songs. It is thought desirable that words should be inserted expressly extending the provisions of that sub-section to the playing of music, although no doubt is entertained that the playing of music could be dealt with under section 44 of the Act on an emergency actually arising. For the preservation of the public peace, it seems desirable that the requisite orders relating to music should sometimes be issued even when there is no special emergency calling for them; and it is proposed, therefore, by section 10 of the Bill, to expessly confer on the Magistracy the same power with regard to the playing of music as is already conferred by section 42 with regard to the public utterance of cries and the singing of songs.

10. The necessity for the amendment of section 48 of the Act proposed in section 11 of the Bill is shown by the decision of the High Court dated the 10th August, 1893, in Imp. vs. Hukumpuri Balva Gosavi and others.

The Bill is in charge of Sir E. C. K. Ollivant.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointment are made:—Major L. E. du Moulin, Royal Sussex Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 1st Circle, Punjab Command. Major F. W. Bromfield, Cheshire Regiment, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters, Madras Command. Captain P. Holland, 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Headquarters, Punjab Command. Captain H. Vickers, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Madras Command. 11th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H.L.C. Turner, officiating Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant D. M. Watt, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 3rd Gurkhas Rifles, is transferred in the same capacity. 1st Bombay Grenadiers.—Lieutenant T. J. Williams, Royal Irish Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Lieutenant J. L. Dougherty, *Unattached List*, to be officiating Wing Officer. 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain T. H. Hardy, 5th Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major W. H. Lewin, appointed Commandant, 5th Infantry, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.—Captain F. W. Rea, to be Wing Commander, vice Captain G. M. Audain, transferred to the 5th Infantry.

The "Malay Mail" reports a case of extraordinary intelligence and discrimination on the part of a wild beast at Kuala Lumpor. Whilst four Tamils were asleep in a hut at Sungei Sinut a tiger walked in, picked out the fattest Tamil and walked off with him in full view of the other three men.

The *Indian Mirror* writes of the Tilak appeal:—"It is extremely unfortunate that the appeal was not allowed to be agued out. It were affectation to say that Mr. Tilak's incarceration is not regarded with much concern by our countrymen. But what they are more immediately concerned about is the interpretation put by young Mr. Strachey on the law of sedition, and his definition of the word 'disaffection' in the Code, a definition and an interpretation, which were since confirmed apparently by a Full Bench of the High Court of Bombay."

The annual meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University, on Saturday, the 11th December, at 5-15 p.m. The business will be the biennial election of the Registrar, and consideration of an offer of Rs. 5,000 in 3½ per cent. Government paper from the honorary secretary, Uttamram Narbheram Memorial Committee, for the foundation of a scholarship to be awarded annually at the matriculation examination to the candidate who passes the examination with the highest number of marks in Elementary Science from among the candidates who are *bona fide* natives of Kathiawar.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE SATARA SEDITION CASE.

THE APOLOGY TO GOVERNMENT NOT ACCEPTED.

A LONG STATEMENT BY THE ACCUSED.

There was not a very crowded attendance at the Sessions Court when Sir Charles Farran took his seat on the Bench, yesterday morning, and Kasinath Wamon Lele—a consumptive looking cripple—was carried into the dock on the back of a stalwart friend, to take his trial on a charge of sedition in regard to articles appearing in the *Mod Vritta*, a paper published at Wai, in the Satara District. On being asked to plead, the accused, through the Translator, was about to make a statement regarding a letter of apology he had sent in to Government, when he was told by the Chief Justice that he could at that stage only plead. He, thereupon, claimed to be tried, and the Jury was about to be empannelled, when he raised a claim to be tried by a majority of Native jurors, under Section 126 each of the Code. The Advocate-General pointed out that under the Code this right had been forfeited by the prisoner's application for the transfer of the case to the High Court. The Chief Justice accepted this view of the law, and when the accused showed a disposition to argue the point Sir Charles told him that ruling had been given. He then ran to the full limit of challenges allowed without reason shown. The prosecution also almost exhausted their limit of unquestioned challenge. Mr. Macaulay's plea for exemption that he had been a Legislative Councillor was not accepted, and at last a Jury was empannelled, Mr. S. M. Moses being appointed the foreman.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case in reference to the articles published in the issues of the *Moda Vritta* of the 13th May and 3rd June, 1897, which he read to the jury at length. The gist of the article, said the learned Advocate, was that the prisoner called upon his freaders and his countrymen to rise against the injustice to which they were subjected, and to seak a deliverance from it. The second article was even worse. It could not for a moment be contended that those articles were not published with a view to excite political hatred of Government, a dislike of and insubordination to Government. The learned counsel then read other articles published in the paper of the 24th June, 1897, and at subsequent dates to show animus. These articles, he said, were calculated to excite disaffection to Government. One was in immediate connection with the celebration of the Shivaji festival, and in another the writer dissuaded the people from having anything to do with the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Diamond Jubilee.

The prisoner at this stage wished to tender to the Court an unqualified apology, which, he said, he had tendered to Government. The Chief Justice said the trial must now proceed; and the accused might read the apology to the jury if he liked. At the close of his address Mr. Lang read the apology, dated September 17th, in which accused stated that his paper had a good circulation, because of the translations of sacred writings given to subscribers, and that he was woot to translate the opinions of eminent men like Sir Theodore Hope, Lord Lytton, Sir Bartle Frere, and others, and never thought that this would result in his trial for sedition. He apologised for the articles complained of, and petitioned Government to withdraw the charge. Mr. Lang added that having regard to the articles he had read Government did not feel that the case was one in which an apology could be accepted, and he read the reply of Government informing accused that he must make any remarks he wished to offer upon the subject matter of the petition to the High Court. The evidence of Mr. McTier, District Superintendent of Satara, Mr. Rodrigues, Chief Constable of Wai, and Mr. Ramchandra A. Chitale, a writer by profession, was recorded before the adjournment for luncheon. The accused cross-examined the witnesses at considerable length upon various points. The writer, Chitale, himself a vernacular editor, admitted that he knew accused as a translator of philosophical works, and not as a political agitator.

After the adjournment for tiffin, Pandurang Babajee, another newspaper publisher, was called, and in cross-examination also said that he had never known the accused as a political writer or leader. The subscribers to his paper were educated men, having a knowledge of Sanskrit. The statement made by the prisoner before the Magistrate was put in, and read by Mr. Lang. Accused then stated that he was the publisher of *Moda Vritta*, and that he wrote the article in question, but he laid emphasis on the philosophical character of his journal. He alleged that his political articles were based on the writings of English writers of eminence who were "the pillars of the British Government." He desired an adjournment in order to consider the arguments of the Advocate-General, translated into the vernacular, but the Chief Justice refused the application, stating the substance of the speech could readily be made known to the accused.

The address of the prisoner to the jury, translated by the Court Interpreter was a slow affair. Extracts were read from other native papers to show that in former days instead of being hauled up for sedition an editor who wrote too strongly received warning. Other articles were read together with the joint petition of Hindus and Mahomedans of Poona, for the purpose of proving that the plague rules were very harshly

make a submission I should do it to the Judge of the High Court.

The Chief Justice: The jurors will now be called, and you may object to any of them.

Prisoner said, before the jury was called, he claimed under Section 325 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be tried by a majority of native jurors.

The Advocate General pointed out that any right that existed in the Sessions Court of this kind had been forfeited by the transfer of the case upon prisoner's own application to the High Court.

His Lordship, after some discussion, ruled that the section applied to mofussil juries, and not to Bombay.

After challenges of eight native jurors by the prosecution, and eight European jurors by the accused, the undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. Silas M. Moses, foreman.

W. C. Keith.	D. K. Love.
W. M. Macaulay.	T. L. Roberts.
Purshotam Oodhowjee.	Shamrao D. Manker.
C. E. Rose.	Sydney Cope.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, said:—The prisoner is charged under section 124 A of the Penal Code which I will read to you presently, in respect to two articles contained in issues of the paper called *Moda Vritta* on the 13th May and the 3rd of June last. The accused is the proprietor, editor and publisher of this paper, and also the printer. It is published at Wai, in the Satara district. The reason why you are called here to try this case is in consequence of the prisoner having made application to the High Court some months ago for this case to be transferred for trial before the High Court, instead of being tried, as it otherwise would, as Satara. It is not the prosecution who brought the prisoner down to Bombay; but the prisoner himself had the trial transferred to Bombay on his own motion.

The learned Advocate-General then read the explanation of the law of sedition given by the Chief Justice in the *Pratoda* appeal case, to show what the offence with which the accused was charged was. Having read the section of the Code under which charge was preferred, the Advocate-General read the offending articles as follows:—

(*Moda Vritta*, May 13.)

(ONE) ADVANTAGE FROM THE BUBONIC FEVER.

"The disease prevailing in Poona has been diminishing, but the *zulum* (i. e., oppression) practised by the Europeans does not abate as yet. The offender as well as his associate are equally guilty in the eye of law, and the same punishment is awarded to both of them. Therefore, whether the *zulum* that is being practised on the people of Poona proceeds from the soldiers or from some Rand, they have the screw. Instigation or connivance, call it by any name, from all European officers from the Governor downwards, which has now become sufficiently evident even for a child of five years to understand. Although the Poona papers are clamourously bringing to their notice the disrespectful treatment of women of respectable families, the breaking of idols, the harassing of the helpless and such other dreadful sins being openly committed, Sandhurst Sahsb and his colleagues on the hill (*i.e.*, at Mahableshwar) are sitting placidly seeing the pestilue. This has indisputably proved that in the eyes of the Europeans, from the highest to the lowest, from the most exalted to the meanest, we, the subject people of India, count as straw. May this Anjan—(particular applications to the eyes, as lamp-black, antimony, &c., to confer superhuman powers of vision. Hence, figuratively, a lesson which would remove mental darkness)—at all events open the eyes of our people and may they see the path of their welfare. They have had many such Anjans up to this day. But they have never experienced so sharp a one. We should therefore benefit by this (Anjan) as all events and understand the true character of Europeans. But alas! there appears to be no such awakening as yet. The editor of the "Sudharak," of Poona, is earnestly requesting his readers to send in (long) rolls of petitions to (Lord) Sandhurst, (Lord) Elgin—the Secretary of State—the Queen, to put a stop to the unbearable oppression that is being exercised on the unoffending. We, on our part, cannot help but feel inclined to laugh at the extent of foolishness which still pervades the world and particularly those who are proficient in English language. Oh you fools! can it be that although it has been so well known throughout the world that the soldiers kick you with their boots or strike you with the buttends of their muskets, outrage the modesty of women, and persecute you in every (possible) insulting and grievous way, the high authorities have not heard any of those things enumerated above? The imbecility of your mind which is not able to comprehend so much as this fills our mind with apprehension as to how long we are to remain in this state of being unknown. An attempt to awaken a man who is (really) asleep meets with success. But those who pretending to be asleep amuse themselves by witnessing our agonies can never be awakened by mere clamour. (There is a mark of interrogation here in the original. If there is no other way of rescuing ourselves on the present occasion we had better weep in silence. There is no other source (in the matter). Now at all events you should not show any more of your effeminacy by earnest and humble entreaty to those who deliberately oppress you by placing their foot on your bosoms or to their associates.

Let that pass. But there are some lessons to be learnt from every (calamitous) occasion. Some such lesson will also be got from the oppression which the people of Poona are being subjected to at present. Where the English think their power will be unopposed there is no limit as to what climax their tyranny can reach. Those acts of unrighteousness and humaneness is to be found in persons of high position like Lord Sandhurst and in humbler individuals like Lawson. The Moghuls and the English differ only in this, that as the sayings of the former were as harsh and cruel as their doings, there was no room for doubting to be described. This (however) is not the case with the English. Their laws, their policy, as it appears on paper, and their speeches are all honeyed, but in their doings they surpass even the Moghuls. If every man acquaints himself with the knowledge of this character of the Europeans and shapes his conduct accordingly, then we will consider that the plague has conferred a greater benefit upon us than the destruction it has wrought. But when we see that as yet there are people who believe that they shall get justice, only by the assembling of Congresses, etc., and by piling up bundles of petitions in the kitchen of the Queen that they call themselves enlightened too, our hope of being able to secure the other benefit mentioned above is nipped in the bud, and our mind becomes uneasy. Just as we have now had the benefit of knowing the true character of Englishman, so have we come to understand ourselves too, which also is no small benefit. It is necessary, however, that every one (of us) should have this understanding. Even before the lapse of three-quarters of a century, since the loss of our native rule, we have become so very powerless and spiritless that even though a Dhed touches (our) tutelary deity in the Idolhouse or a Chandal—(an individual of the lowest tribe)—offers insults to our womankind, it does not stir us to make him atone for doing so. To what lower depth can our society still sink? There are, however, some silly people amongst us who will say that English education is daily civilizing us and making us wiser. Let the wise heads amongst us still awaken and make presevering efforts to arrest the degeneracy which has come upon us during the last 70 or 80 years. If, however, they continue to sleep over the matter, there is no knowing what our condition will be after the lapse of some time, and whether even our memory will not be wiped off from this globe."

A True Translation.

(Signed.) N. B. PANDIT,

for Chief Translator.

H. I. M.'s High Court, Bombay, Translator's Department, 17th September, 1897.

The Advocate General continuing said. There can be no question about the meaning of that article. It is a direct attack upon the administration of this country in unveiled language of a direct and positive kind. The writer calls attention to the impossibility of obtaining redress of grievances, so long as persons try to do so by legitimate means. The only inference you can draw from the concluding portion of that article is that the writer tells his readers and his hearers that they should take some steps by force to free themselves from this oppression The Advocate General then read, second article as follows:—

(*Moda Vritta*, June 3.)

THE TREND OF THE POLICY.

One of the principal aims out of the many aims of the British policy in Hindustan is to effect completely the destruction of (any) independent spring of power wherever it may exist in the country and (thus) to reduce the whole of the country to a uniform state of impoteney. In the above aim itself, there is the germ of the arbitrary exercise of power, pure and simple, in the case of the Sansthanik's, Zamindars, Jahagirdars, Khots, and others. It is altogether improbable that the laws enacted at every step and the unlimited authority with which the officers of Government are invested, for the purpose, as it were, of squeezing out the common people in a thousand ways and leaving only their lives (in them) have any other object (in view). Whatever the pretext may be, if it is sufficient for tightening the cords fastened round the necks of the people, (one) should understand that they are tightened permanently. Take, for instance, the law relating to arms. Wisdom having forsaken the officers of Government, *riots* began to take place between Hindus and Mussalmans; and that opportunity itself was availed of at once to enact the law relating to music! Now, if we were to consider properly, this law ought to have ceased to exist when its *raison d' etre* came to an end. But nothing of the kind (has taken place). Like the old man of the sea in the Arabian Nights, this (law), once that it has seized us by the neck, has seized us (for ever)! This is not the case with this law alone. The hundreds of "Tharave" (laws), important (or) trifling which have been enacted (up to) this day are all of the same character. The officers who, finding some pretext or other of quarrel or disturbance, are ever on the watch, searching the sores on the persons of the subjects with the eye of the crow, as once pass the lawn, and those when passed become permanent! The one fact proved by this is that the officials have a natural liking to enact purely tyrannical laws; but as their doing so might perhaps prevent them from lighting outwardly the torch of uprightness, they are required to wait for (some) pretext. But the moment there is an occasion for finding or creating it or showing (that it exists), this circle of officials does not hesitate to exert itself very ingeniously to the utmost of its capacity. Take the present bubonic fever as another instance. This strange fever has at any rate certainly impeded the course of the skill of European doctors! And even if Government had perhaps not thought it necessary to eradicate this disease, the messenger of death, for the good of the subjects, still it would have been necessary for them to adopt measures for its abatement in view of the fact that in the event of its spreading it would not fail to carry off Europeans also! Even if it be perhaps granted that compulsory measures were necessary, what may be the reason that in devising these measures the subjects were persecuted in a manner not seen even during the regime of the Moghuls, nor, experienced at the hands of the Pindharis? This disease being contagious, it is necessary to separate the patient from other persons, and it is necessary to vacate the infected house also for some days. Even if these facts be admitted, the necessity of harassing invarious ways the helpless and disarmed subjects is not at all established. But what reason was there for continuing the Rand-regime in Poona for two or three months and for letting loose the soldier-Pindharis upon the whole of the city? But who looks to reasons? Is it not indeed possible in one way to presume that the object in view was not to let go for nothing the opportunity that had come through the grace of Yamaraja (Indian Pluto) of displaying the potency of the above mentioned tendency of the English policy? It is more natural (to suppose) that the city may have been subjected to the ravages of the soldiers in the conviction that as the people had already become completely terror-stricken in consequence of the dread of this incurable disease, if they (Government) should feed their cake on this already heated iron-plate it would in all probability turn out to be very nice, savoury and soft and dry! (They are) already brutish and Englishmen to book, and moreover (they had) a free hand to do what they liked, while the people having in their minds no idea at all of the nature of this impending calamity were off their guard. It must have been with the knowledge that none but the most stupid white officer would fail to take advantage of this combination of circumstances, that the same officer who made a full exhibition of his transcendant ingenuity in the Wai case and whose love of the subjects and of justice is unexcelled, was appointed to the Poona Prant. In accordance with the sublime ways of Western politicians it was necessary to let loose a horde of soldiers upon Poona for plisging the city before the English flag had been hoisted over the capital of Maharashtra, owing to our misfortune in those days. But God averted that calamity. It is, therefore, also conjectured that the white soldiers may probably have been told to avail themselves of the opportunity graciously afforded by the plague, to fulfil their long cherished desire to commit excesses in the city! In short, whatever conjectures (we) may make, there is no mistaking the tendency of the policy. But in some places where there is no excuse whatever for (giving effect to) this tendency, violence, pure and simple is resorted to. As far as possible, care is, of course, taken to do whatever is liked in the name of righteousness, but where there is no remedy left whatever, there, the strength of the wrist, that is, "what we do is law," is exercised. The story of the wolf, who on being convinced that the lamb was (about) to escape despite the many lawful devices he had contrived in his wisdom with the good object of attacking and devouring it, ate it up on the plea of text "If you have not abused me, your father may have done so," and without even waiting for the lamb's reply, is exactly applicable to the present case. Is the purport of the Resolution published by Government some days before, declaring that the representations, etc., of the Sarvajanik Sabha will not be taken notice of hereafter in the bureau where their schemes are hatched, in any way different from the justice of the above mentioned wolf regime? The pleasure-loving officers of Government getting vexed at the untiring exertions made by the Sarvajanik Sabha, who discharged its duty in an excellent manner, in view of the present state, in explaining to the people a Resolution of Government and (its) intention and in bringing to its notice the wants of the people, forgot their own position as well as that of the Sabha, and at last finding out some pretext or other, decided to break off (their) friendly relations (with that body). No other reason can suggest itself to any sensible man. Till now, some reply, either haughty or insincere, had to be given to the representations, &c., of the Sabha, but now even that trouble has been saved. Whatever the Sabha asked for being lawful and reasonable, it was indeed troublesome to Government to give a reply thereto. What other means can now be thought of than there to save that trouble? Besides, as long as the other side is not prepared to meet the force of the wrist with the force of the wrist, it makes no difference whether paper petitions are replied to (or) not! It so happens, on the contrary, to become the object of disrespect (at the hands) of the officers of Government is looked upon by reasonable persons as a hurt of the glorious and desirable dawn of advancement! To be rejected by Government, to be disapproved by Government, to be punished by Government, all these things are doubtless serving as beacons of a kind to competent patriots in this blustering age! But the best examples (the exercise of) the force of the wrist are plainly to be seen in the treatment which the Sansthanik and others often receive from Government. It is plain that as the Sansthaniks, Zamindars, and others are possessed, to some extent, of wealth, land (and) power, the very springs of the means required for the advancement of the country are there. And it is for this very reason that oppression reaches its culminating point in their case. For the rest of the people, the restrictions imposed by saw-edged laws are sufficient; but as the Sansthaniks and others have of course to be given some powers, and as it is the pride of Western political ethics not to give any opportunity to the Sansthaniks and others to use those powers in a way as will cause general advancement of the subjects and the Kingdom, Residents, Political Agents, Government-appointed Diwans, European Managers of estates and other officers with unlimited authority are forced upon these Sansthaniks, Zamindars and others. What other true reason for their appointment can there be than the one deduced above? If all this fails, arrangements are made to weary the Sansthaniks and others of their lives by either declaring them to be insane or by disrespecting them in other ways. When matters are even thus pushed to even a higher climax, they are made to undergo privations in respect of their food and drink. The hair on our body stand erect when we recollect the extreme sufferings which the late Maharaja of Kolhapur was required to undergo after having been declared insane and flogged with horse-whips. The allowance fixed in his case was Rs. 37½ a month! While the white wild elephants were grazing upon the whole estate, (its) master himself (found it) difficult even to obtain food and drink! All this has to be done for the purpose of uninterruptedly continuing the one terrible aim of the policy.

In short, instead of being deceived by the bare 'sugared' promises given at meetings, etc., their value should be appraised by having in view the aim underlying the policy as a whole, and for a right understanding of this aim the sections in the law books are not to be used. Howsoever good the laws and howsoever great the solicitude in the heart for the welfare of the subjects may be, while enacting these laws, that will never (enable us) to know the aim of the policy. (The fact) that nothing is lost by lengthening the tongue while shortening the hand, has been more deeply impressed upon the minds of the Westerns than on those of any other people on the face of this earth up to this day. Therefore as to the aim underlying the present policy which is to be gauged, it must be determined by (a consideration of) the events happening in the kingdom, and from that point of view it has to be said that its (aim) is directed at making the whole nation spiritless and powerless! Those patriots who may desire to see their nation emerge from this most deplorable and exasperating condition, and again take (its) place some day as the central gem in the array of nations, will (find it) useless to depend upon the righteousness, the love of justice and truth of others. The complete absence of these qualities in those people has become so manifest by experience and evidence that those who have not yet comprehended it will never be able to do so hereafter. Every patriot must, therefore, instead of now dilating upon mere platitudes and bearing in mind the principle of our rulers that the king (exists) for the people, be prepared resolutely to resort to such means as will be proved by experience to be absolutely necessary at the present juncture! Our wise men should also fully bear in mind that the very thing which tends (to secure) the good of the nation constitutes the perfection of loyalty."

A True Translation,

(Signed) GANESH KESHAV VAIDYA,

Third Translator.

H. I. M.'s High Court, Bombay, Translator's Office, 17th September 1897.

In reference to the passage relating to the insanity of the former Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Advocate-General said that the statement that the Maharaja was flogged was absolutely untrue. In the year 1882, Mr. Bal Gangadher Tilak, whose name they might have heard, was tried in that court for uttering public libel against a Mr. Barve, the Dewan of the State, during the insanity of the unfortunate Raja. Similar charges to those referred to in the article were made by Mr. Tilak who was found guilty by that Court, and suffered a term of imprisonment in consequence. The statements were now reproduced in the paper. The reference to the Wai case was to late Mr. Rand, who convicted some Brahmins at Wai for disobeying the order of the Magistrate.

As to the article as a whole, the Advocate-General said: I think that hardly any comments of mine are necessary in regard to an article of this description. In all this is the suggestion of what should be done by the natives of the country. They should be prepared to resort to such means as will be proved by experience to be absolutely necessary for the present juncture—in other words they should, if other means fail, resort to force. The whole article is an avowed attack upon the policy of Government. No particular Government measures are criticised there in terms of mere disapprobation; the whole article is a long tirade against the policy of Government as established by law. It comes within the meaning of disaffection, as expounded by his Lordship the Chief Justice the other day, viz., "an attempt to excite feelings of disaffection to Government is thus equivalent to an attempt to produce hatred to Government as established by law; to excite political discontent and alienate people from their allegiance." Can it be for a moment contended that these articles were not published with that intention, and are not calculated to have that effect?

ARTICLES TO SHOW ANIMUS.

There are certain other articles published in this paper which can be used for showing animus towards the present Government. The Advocate-General then read an article, headed, "Our Rejoicings at the Grand Jubilee Festival," the concluding paragraph of which read as under:—

"However, if some (of our) people and institutions have lost their senses so as to be incapable of thinking, and if they consider that some festival at least should be celebrated on account of the Jubilee, they should, instead of wasting money in (purchasing) handee (hanging lamps) and chandeliers, in illuminations, in fireworks, in eating and drinking, &c., spend the whole of whatever money is to be spent on account of the grand Jubilee festival only in such manner as would prove useful to the poor people of our country.

"Finally, we conclude this article by expressing (our) desire that the Queen should now relinquish (these) long enjoyed earthly and ephemeral pleasures, and apply her mind for the attainment of the next world (*i. e.* Heaven); and, if she really desires the good of the people of Hindustan, she should keep praying to God, the controller of the universe, to relieve Hindustan from every source of misery."

The Advocate-General was proceeding to read a further article intended to show animus, headed "The Days of Living in Dread of Trouble are now no more," when

The Court Translator informed the Chief Justice that the prisoner desired to present to his Lordship a copy of the unqualified apology he had sent to Government.

The Chief Justice: You can read it to the jury as a part of your address.

The Translator: The accused says, my Lord, that he does not wish to give any further trouble to your Lordship or to the members of the jury or to Government and refrains to put in the apology.

The Chief Justice: The jury has been sworn and the trial must now proceed.

CONFIDENCE ON GOVERNMENT UTTERLY LOST.

The Advocate-General then read the article, "The Days of Living in Dread," dated August 24th last, and also the following article from the paper of the same date:—

"The present year, or, really speaking, the period of the close of the nineteenth century, which is the monument of the pinnacle of western civilization, will, it seems, long memorable to us for several reasons. The Government began to interfere oppressively in religious matters by passing "Bills" like the (Age of) Consent "Bill"; the Hindu-Mussalman riots having taken place, a beginning was made in the lesson of bravery which had been rusting for many days; at Calcutta the Mussalmans made a riot against the white people and demonstrated to the world how timid those people are; some Englishmen ruffled the minds of people by treating women and children with indignity by (means of) causing soldiers to enter people's houses; famine, "plague" and earthquake made ravages; yet the Government did not at all take notice of the people in such a manner as to leave room for suspicion in connection therewith; princes were dethroned without enquiry being made; a fine of two (or) three lakhs was, without reason, imposed on one city; white (*i.e.*, European) officers began to make captives of people treacherously, that is to say, by inviting (them) for an interview, and to throw any person into jail by entering their houses at once; one Saheb (*i.e.*, European) made a report that seditious cliques had been formed in Poona; the Secretary of State informed the world of the fundamental principle, as it were, of our (Indian) administration, that there was no reason to treat the people of Hindustan justly or sternan, named Sir Lepel Griffin, published his opinion that, in order to keep up the habit of fighting, war should be begun with harmless and innocent people by purposely finding out some ground for quarrel; Lord Harris insinuated through the London *Times* newspaper that Government intended that the High Court should give not truly just decisions but decisions like (*i.e.* in favour of) Government; one English newspaper editor publicly announced that the Queen's Proclamation was but a game of hollow declarations; our leaders who relied on the English people's love of justice and satisfied themselves by this very (personal) experience after going to England, declared that there was no hope of our getting justice from the the English people. Persons like the Governor began to make false statements without making personal and careful inquiry. People utterly lost confidence in the English Government's love of justice. People being on all sides harassed by misery, enraged and disappointed, real tranquility in the country was destroyed! A fierce war having been waged in Europe between Greece, a Christian nation, and Turkestan, an Asiatic nation, the greed of the Europeans received an effective check; in consequence thereof there was great joy among the Mussalmans of Hindustan and other places; and Turkestan being an Asiatic (nation) there was cause for all the people of Hindustan to feel enthusiastically joyful."

A True Translation.

(Signed.) N. L. MANKAR,

Sixth Translator.

H. I. M's High Court, Bombay, Translator's Office, 13th November, 1897.

THE IMMORTAL SHIVAJI.

The Advocate-General said he had just one more article to read, dated November 7, 1897, that was after the last Criminal Sessions when the trial was traversed to these sessions on account of the alleged illness of the accused. The article was upon, Shri Shivaji Maharaj, and stated:—

If Clive could forge a signature and could make a red and a white contract paper, then it is not at all difficult for an English historian to make the false statement that the English defeated their wealth (property) from (the attacks of) Shivaji. It is likely that this statement also, which is quite akin to that unhesitatingly made by Grant Duff, and held to be erroneous that Shivaji Maharaj could not read (or) write, is made by reversing (distorting) the facts for the purpose of inflicting—(Sic; presumably, the word omitted once is the equivalent of "sentence of punishment,")—on the ground of sedition, should the native editors of newspapers give a fitting reply. The editor of the *Times* having read the statement that the English defended their warehouses from (the attacks of) Shivaji, this day freely makes the bold, extremely untrue and contemptible statement that the English defeated Shivaji; so it is possible for one of his own contemporaries to make the false statement that they defended themselves from (the attacks of) Shivaji, although Shivaji exacted a tribute from the English or was favourably disposed towards them, because they had not at all the wealth of the kind he wanted or because they were merchants of a foreign country; this much the editor of the *Times* can understand if he is a lover of truth. However, it is necessary for (the maintenance of) the dignified attitude which the *Times* has of late assumed to make such false and ridiculously contemptible and impertinent statements; and we indeed feel glad that from this point of view we are in a position to support the editor of our English newspaper!

THE "UNQUALIFIED APOLOGY."

Mr. Lang said that these were all the articles he desired to bring before the Court. The witness had referred to the fact of his having sent what he said was an apology to Government. Perhaps it would be fair to him to read it at this stage, if no objection was raised.

The Chief Justice asked the prisoner if he had any objection to his apology being read to the jury.

Prisoner: I was told by Government to tender the apology to the court. I now tender it to the court.

The Chief Justice: Have you any objection to its being read to the jury?

Prisoner: I have no objection.

The apology was read by the Advocate-General as follows:—

"To his Excellency, the Governor-in-Council, Bombay

"My Lord,—I most humbly and respectfully beg to state as follows:—

"I have been prosecuted under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code by the District Superintendent of Police, Satara. I was committed to the Court of Sessions at Satara. I then applied to the High Court for transfer of my case to itself on the ground that my case was similar to the Poona *Vaibhav* case pending in the High Court Sessions. My case is now pending in the High Court Sessions. With reference to articles which form the subject of the charge against me, I most humbly and respectfully solicit your Excellency's attention to the following:—

"I am 34 years old now. Till I was 20 years old, I studied the Vedas as directed by my religion. Then I studied a little of English. Thereafter I studied the Shastras for 6 or 7 years. I belong to a priestly family. Lately I have been translating Sanskrit works into Marathi; for example the the Mahabharat, the Yogavashitha, the Ramayan, She Parasharmadhav, the Bhagavatgita, and the tuarata, when the *Moda Vritta* newspaper was first tasrted seven years ago, I had no connection with it at all. The editorial work of that paper devolved upon my shoulders from the middle of May 1895. Then the circulation of the paper was about 150. Since I advertised that the subscribers of the *Moda Vritta* would get the Marathi translations of the Ramayan and the Suarata *gratis* with the paper, the number of subscribers began to increase gradually. In short, my paper is subscribed more for these Marathi translations than for newspaper matter. Just as I translated the Sanskrit works, I use to translate extracts English newspapers and periodcals in the paper itself. The leaders in my paper are as a general rule based on the writings of eminent men like Lord Lytton, Sir C. E. Trevelyan, who was once Governor of Madras, Mr. Kazi Shahabudin, Prime Minister of Baroda, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Thomas Munro and such other eminent men. At the time of borrowing and translating their thoughts into Marathi I never for a moment believed that I would ever be charged with spreading disaffection towards Government. I had not the remotest intention of creating in the minds of my readers disaffection or any sort of ill-feeling against Government itself. I do not know law. I read in the Calcutta paper the account of the *Bangabashi* case. I remember to have read that the editor wrote articles which represented the British Government as interfering with the Hindu religion and usages by brute force and European civilization. He was also reported to have said in his paper that it would not be improper for the Hindus to rebel, and that Englishmen were dishonest. I learnt that the man was let off. Under the belief that if I gave publicity to the thoughts of eminent writers mentioned above, it would not amount to any offence. The result of recent trials, however, shows, I am afraid, I was labouring under wrong impressions. I, therefore, beg to tender an unqualified apology for what is published in my paper, and I most humbly pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to accept this apology, and direct the Public Prosecutor to withdraw the charge pending against me. I am extremely poor and utterly helpless. I will publish this apology in my paper, if directed to do so.—I beg to remain, &c.,

Sept. 17. (Sd.) KASHINATH WAMAN LELE."

The Advocate-General: Having regard to these articles I have read to you, Government do not consider that this is a case in which an apology should be accepted, and consequently the accused was told that whatever he had to state would have to be put forth in the High Court. The result is that the accused is now being tried upon these articles.

At the request of the accused, who said that there was nothing to show the apology had not been accepted, Mr. Lang read the reply of Government, which was dated from the Judicial Department, October 11th, and was as follows:—

"In reply to his petition, dated the 17th September, 1897, praying that Government will drop the prosecution, instituted against him under Section 124-A, of the Indian Penal Code, Mr. Kashinath Waman Lele is informed that the matter is in Court, and that any representation he has to make in reference to the subject matter of his petition must be made to the Court.

(Sd.) S. L. BATCHELOR,

Under-Secretary to Government.

EVIDENCE FOR THE CROWN.

Mr. Robert MacTier, *District* Superintendent of Police at Satara, said, in answer to Mr. Lang, that the prisoner was the printer, publisher, and editor of the *Moda Vritta* newspaper.

Prisoner: My lord, the answer I have received from Government does not say that the apology has not been accepted. I now request humbly that it may be accepted.

The Chief Justice: I have no power to accept it.

Witness continued: to say that he received the orders of Government to prosecute the prisoner. (The orders were produced.) Witness also produced a certified copy of the declaration made under the Act. He also produced the original articles, of which Mr. Lang read the English translations.

Witness was cross-examined by the prisoner.

When were you appointed District Superintendent of Police at Satara?—I have read the first three articles on which the prosecution was been laid.

Have you read the whole of the articles from the top to the bottom?—I have read the purport of the whole.

WERE THE ARTICLES OBJECTIONABLE.

When you cannot point out particular passages and words which are objectionable, how can you say that the article is objectionable?—I did not say I cannot point out.

The Chief Justice told the prisoner that it was the jury, and not the witness, who were to decide whether the articles are objectionable or not; and that prisoner could point out to the jury that they were not objectionable.

Prisoner said his object was not to say anything against the witness or to "disgrace" him, but to test whether the translation was correct.

Prisoner put a question regarding the meaning of the word "praschit," when the Chief Justice said the translation before the Court was that of the High Court Interpreter, and was not the original one upon which the prosecution was instituted.

Prisoner said he had no time to compare the translations.

The Chief Justice said he would have time to do so if he liked.

Mr. Frank Rodrigues, Chief Constable at Wai, said he arrested the accused on the 30th August last at Wai. The *Moda Vritta* was printed in his press, which witness searched under a warrant. Amongst other things witness found were proofs of the articles of the 13th May and 3rd June. Witness found among the books at last subscribers to the paper. It was addressed in different places, Poona, Bombay, Wai, Satara, and various places in the Colaba, Kolhapur, Thana, and Ratnagihri Districts, Hyderabad, Deccan, Indore, Gwalior, Dhawar, &c.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: I have been in office two years at Wai. I have had the paper read to me. I have published no myself. There was no unusual state of the mind of the people in Wai this year. I am aware that translations of the Ramayen and other Sanskrit works are issued as supplements to the *Moda Vritta*. I have submitted no reports of the contents of the paper to my superintendent. I cannot tell your subscription number of the subscribers at Poona; it is about 47. Your paper must have been circulated at Poona between April and June last. I cannot tell you whether people subscribe to your paper more for the supplements than for the matter contained in it. I cannot say whether your readers are educated or uneducated. The matter is a religious one, and I cannot say whether the readers of the translations are educated or uneducated. They must be able to read Marathi to understand it.

NOT KNOWN AS A POLITICAL AGITATOR.

Ramchandra Appajee Pitale, editor and proprietor of the *Shiv Shuchak* newspaper, said he knew the prisoner to be the editor of the *Moda Vritta*, which the witness had received in exchange for his own paper. Witness produced several copies of the paper which he had received at Satara. He did not remember if he had received the copy of the 4th November.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: Generally I do not read your paper. I read some papers, and not others. It depends upon the leisure I have. I do not recollect if I read the papers of the 13th May and 3rd June. I did not read them since giving my evidence at Satara two months and a-half ago. I might have read some of the articles, but not carefully. I have been conducting my paper for the last 30 years. I do not receive the *East Goftar*, although I have heard of its name. I do not receive the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*, *India*, the *Hindu*, of Madras, *Truth*, of London, or the *Manchester Guardian*. I received your supplements and your monthly magazine called the *Arya Dharma Bargan*. The latter contained translations from the Mahabharat and other sacred Hindu works, essays on philosophy, &c. I have seen and read your other monthly magazine called *Arya Dharma Rahatya*. I have known you as a translator of Sanskrit works, not as a political agitator. Readers of Hindu sacred works must be enlightened persons. People subscribe to your paper because the supplements than the matter contained in the paper.

After the adjournment for luncheon,

Pandurang Babajee Bhonsley, proprietor of a press at Satara, was tendered for cross-examination.

In answer to the prisoner, witness said he received the *Vritta* newspaper with its supplements of translations from the Mahabharat and other religious books. Prisoner was better known as a writer on religious subjects than anything else. Witness had not read the paper since he gave his evidence in this case. The subscribers to the accused's paper were educated men, who knew Sanskrit. Prisoner's business was that of commentator on works of Vedantic philosophy.

Mr. Lang said one witness, Cassinath Purashram Thatte, who was examined at Satara, could not be produced, as he was ill. At prisoner's request, his evidence was read to the jury by Mr. Lang.

The Chief Justice: Tell the prisoner if he has any facts to state, I will write them down. He may afterwards address his arguments to the jury which I need not write down.

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Prisoner, in answer to the Judge: I admit that I wrote the articles in question. When I secured about 100 or 150 subscribers to my paper, I began to write the political articles. Thereafter I commenced writing translations of religious works, and upon that the number of subscribers increased. People subscribed to my paper with the object of reading the translations from the Ramayen and other religious works. I have no personal knowledge of politics. I never dreamed of writing anything with the object of subverting the British rule in India. Although I understand English a little, I wish the Advocate-General's speech to be interpreted to me, sentence by sentence, or there should be an adjournment till to-morrow. I should be allowed time to study and answer all his arguments. (A laugh.)

The Chief Justice: The Advocate-General's arguments will be interpreted to you.

CLOSING SPEECH OF THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The Advocate-General said he would only take up a small part of their time is summing up the case. The fact that along with these articles translations were published of philosophical and other Hindu works did not make the slightest difference to the case. The question was whether these particular articles of May 13th and 3rd June came within the meaning of section 124A. As to the allegation of the prisoner that the readers of his paper were educated men that also did not make the slightest difference, even supposing it was a fact, and he did not think they were likely to be persons of very high education. If it was the case that would not in any way justify the articles. Counsel then referred again to the incriminating articles. The first of them was meant to show that the rule of the British was more oppressive than that of the Moguls, and its object was to throw discredit upon the administration of the country and to incite the persons to whom it was addressed not to submit to the present state of things. The second article was equally seditious. It contained a thinly veiled suggestion to the use of force. There was in the article no disapprobation of any particular measure of Government such as was compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government. The whole of the articles had but one meaning—the intention to hold up the British Government as a tyrannous and harsh Government, illbraking the people of this country, and taking the opportunity afforded by every calamity which arises for further oppression of the people. The articles were calculated to raise in the minds of those who read them feelings of the utmost disloyalty to Government.

THE DEFENCE.

The prisoner, in addressing the jury, said: Two months ago I tendered an apology to Government. We consider the Government as our *ma bap* (*i.e.*, mother and father) we are the children, and the Government and your lordship should forgive us. Who would write against his *ma bap*? People were much troubled in this time of plague and famine. The child may under excitement fret and say wrong things. But the *ma bap* should forgive, and I request the Court and the jury to accept the apology I tendered two months ago. I published only the reviews of eminent English authors. If they produced no evil effect, how could the writing of a poor man like me produce evil effects?

The foreman of the jury desired that the prisoner might be asked to name the authors.

Prisoner continued: They are Lord Lytton, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Thomas Munro, Lord Salisbury, &c. It was the custom for Govern-ment to give warnings to editors of newspapers, but no warning whatever has been given to me.

The interpreter read an article in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which was handed to him by the accused, regarding warnings to newspapers. One of these warnings was that given to the *Friend of India*, on the 28th June, 1857, during the time of the Mutiny. Another article on the subject in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* of 15th August, 1897, was also read.

Prisoner continued: There is great difference between the times of 1857 and 1897. I therefore request that your Lordship and the jury will accept my apology. As nothing is given me now, shall discontinue writing on the subject of politics. The petition which was jointly presented to Government by Hindus and Mahomedans mentioned that oppression was practised on the people of Poona for more than two months.

The Chief Justice: Had you read this petition before you wrote that article?

Prisoner: Yes, my lord. It was stated in the petition that persons were sent to the hospital without any examination; that relations and friends of the sufferers were sent to the segregation camp, &c.

The interpreter, at prisoner's request, read the petition as published in the *India*, page 240.

Prisoner wanted Pandita Ramabai's letter to be read.

The Chief Justice: Did you read the letter at the time you wrote the article?

Prisoner: No, my lord.

The Chief Justice: Then it cannot be read.

MOGUL VS. BRITISH RULE.

Prisoner continued: If your lordship and the jury read the petition in question, you will not be surprised at the article I wrote. It is not necessary to call further evidence in support of my writing. No relief was given to the people when they petitioned the Government. The offered to the inspection officers were encouraged to do as they did by all Government officers. This inference of mine may be wrong, and for it I am sorry. The conduct of the Moguls corresponded with their words; not so that of the British officers with the published rules. There is a contrast between the Moguls and the British; and if my inference is wrong I am sorry for it. It was not the intention of my article to excite disaffection to the Government, nor did I advise the people to do or omit doing anything. I have not advised the people in my article to rise and assault the plague inspection officers, but they should only prevent the practice of oppression by the plague officers; and that if they were still oppressed, they should defend themselves. I would refer to the sections of the Penal Code on the right of self-defence, I have not the Penal Code with me. There are many lawyers here (a laugh,) and I request somebody to read the sections to the jury. Edward the First was a great writer, and I request the interpreter to read the extracts which I have selected from his works to the jury. (The interpreter read the extracts relating to the exercise of arbitrary power.) In the Penal Code the right of self-defence is given for the purpose of saving life and saving property. Every man has a right to defend himself and to resist arbitrary power. The plague inspection officers had authority to find out plague patients, but they had no authority to defile household gods and to outrage the modesty of respectable women. I never advised resistance to Government officers. I advised them that if they obtained redress, they should sit quiet and weep. I only said that plague officers were oppressing people, but no notice was taken of them. I have not in my articles criticised even the rules of the Plague Committee. I have not advised people to resist the executive officers. I am, therefore, surprised that Government has given the sanction for my prosecution. My article does not come under section 124 A of the Penal Code; and I wish your Lordship and the jury to decide so (Prisoner made similar comments on his second article.) Mr. MacTier could not point out any particular passage which was seditious, and he simply said that the whole article was seditious, which it is not. Far more severe comments on British policy have been made by English writers. I have simply borrowed their views and expressed them in my articles. (Prisoner here cited authorities in support of the statements made by him from the "India."

FURTHER EXTRACTS.

The foreman stated that the reading of these long extracts wearied them, and they had no bearing upon the case.

The Chief Justice advised the prisoner to go on reading his own defence instead of these long extracts, which wearied the jury and had no bearing upon the case.

The prisoner said he would do so, but there were some other extracts which he wished to read, as they supported his statements.

The Chief Justice allowed that to be done.

The interpreter, at the prisoner's request, read more extracts from British writers against the policy of the British Government.

The Chief Justice thought he had read enough.

Prisoner: This is a serious matter to me, and I beg I may be allowed to read some further extracts. I will not take more than an hour (a laugh,) and I request the Court might adjourn now till to-morrow.

The foreman said that enough extracts had now been read.

The Chief Justice: This is a serious charge, and I cannot prevent the accused from making his defence as he thinks proper. (To the prisoner). We will go on for another half hour (the time was 5 o'clock,) and we will then see. Go on now, don't waste time.

The interpreter then continued reading from the *India* such extracts as the prisoner pointed out to him. These extracts were the opinions of English writers and statesmen on British policy in India.

Prisoner continued: I have other extracts in support of my writings, but as your lordship and the jury feel tired, and do not allow me to read them, I will desist.

The Chief Justice: Better go on reading what you have got now.

The interpreter, at prisoner's request, read from Æsop's Fables the eight fable entitled "The sheep and the crow."

Prisoner continued: This book is taught in Government sch

CYCLING NOTES.

By an odd coincidence the last road record of the season was accomplished on the very day that the Council of the National Cyclists' Union was passing a new rule forbidding all holders of racing licenses to take part in road races, or by paced record attempts. The record ride in question was performed by an unknown speedman belonging to that very speedy brotherhood, the Polytechnic C.C., and it was his second attempt to lower the record over the celebrated road from London to Bath. The double distance is about 212 miles, and the record which has been held by such well-known road men as C. A. Smith, C. G. Wridgway, W. J. Neason, H. C. Horswill, and others, had not been previously brought below twelve hours. Then came this new flier, F. W. Barnes, upon the scene, and on a poorish day, when there was too much fog, and too much grease to make the conditions perfect, he got home in 11 hours 48 minutes 42 secs.

Then came the stopper of the Union prohibition, so that no more of these rides will be carried on without its taking action. A small wink-of-the-eye is still indulged in, however, as the Union will not prohibit unpaced record attempts, nor will it interfere with paced time-trials which do not reach record form, which is equivalent to saying a man may ride fast, but not too fast. He may do four hundred and ten miles in the day, but not four hundred and twenty!

That this half-hearted action will be successful in putting the Union "right with the authorities" is hardly likely, as the authorities are quite able to deal with any alleged furious riding quite independently of the Union's attitude. In fact, they have already interfered with road record-breaking before the National Cyclists' Union began to wash its hands. Neason has been fined, and now E. Gould has suffered a similar fate, although in his case the evidence at the particular place where he was wanted failed to identify him or to corroborate excessive speed. The magistrates, however, took his average of nearly twenty miles an hour, all through, as proof that he must have gone fast somewhere, if not at that particular moment.

When Neason was fined for his Brighton record one of the justices on the Bench recommended him in future, to break road records on the track, an Irishism that raised a few feeble smiles, although it was above the average of judicial wit. The vindictiveness of the particular authorities in the district where Neason was fined is shown by their fining everyone of 380 riders brought before them, whatever their defence!

A new kind of furious driving has been invented by a zealous constable, who has so charged a cyclist who was without a light during the hours of darkness. Of course there is a specific rule compelling a light, but as that is a law which only allows a policeman to take an offender's name and address, the policeman preferred to call it dangerous riding, and charge the offender under that act, as it conferred the power of arrest, and enabled the policeman to keep his victim captive till his address was verified. The sequel, however, showed the officer had been too clever by half. If the cyclist had been charged with lamplessness he would have assuredly been fined; but being charged with dangerous riding, the magistrates declared there was no danger, as the man had friends with him on other machines who did carry lights.

Of all the ridiculous suggestions as to taxation, the most utterly absurd is that of a clergyman who recommends that cyclists should be taxed, and the money devoted to the relief of—the clergy! His argument is that the cycle takes man away from the church, and therefore should be taxed for the benefit of the church. Taxation is hardly expected for any purpose, but it is certainly out of the question to tax one class to help another. It has been suggested that bicycles will be taxed to pay for the Indian Frontier Campaign; but the cost of that would mean an enormous imposition on each cyclist, and the idea is probably only a fancy. Registration with a nominal fee is very likely to come into vogue, but a high cycle tax has been decided against year after year by successive Chancellors of the Exchequer.

It is seldom that a man races, or retains such prominence in racing for so many years as J. W. Stocks; but he, too, has now definitely decided to race no more. In the whole history of cycle racing there has not been a man who has shone as Stocks has done, particularly this year, as an exponent of the highest speed at short as well as long distances. It is rare that a six or more hours' man can also break the flying quarter record, and although Stocks favourite record was the hour, yet he has left his name on the books for the shortest fastest work, as well as for many a longer distance.

It is significant that with the disappearance of Stocks, there should also be associated the disappearance of the Dunlop bicycle, on which make he has achieved all his recent successe. But they both reappear in a new form; the Dunlop henceforth will be known as the Ariel, and the Manager of the Ariel Cycle Co. will be none other than J. W. Stocks, the machine being identically the same under its new nomenclature.

The circular of the Cyclists' Touring Club to the various authorities throughout England, asking them to see to the sweeping up of hedge-cuttings as having a widespread effect, although in many places it continues to excite ridicule. One local councillor declared that cyclists ought to use iron tyres, as on carts, so that thorns should do them no harm; but he did not go on to advocate nailing shoes on sheep, and found himself in a minority when the vote was taken to carry out the provisions of the Highway Act providing that such hedge-trimmings should be cleared away. In many districts the cry is "Why should we do anything for cyclists, they pay no rates!" The statement is absurd as it is false. A visitor may not pay rates in every parish he visits, but he has to pay his own rates somewhere, for "cyclist" is not given as meaning the negative of "ratepayer" in any dictionary yet published.

The principle of catering for the majority must come to the top in all matters affecting cycles, in the long run. As cyclists are rapidly getting to outnumber non-cyclists, so will the privileges of cyclists extend, and their rights be better respected. In a Scottish town the councillors recently wanted to prohibit cycling near a big school because a couple of hundred children attended it and ran a daily risk of being run over, but of coarse such a suggestion was laughed at, as the children run greater risks from every other kind of traffic they encounter on the road to school, for it is well known that a cyclist, consious of the fragility of his pet bicycle, is far more carefol than the ordinary driver or even the mere pedestrian to avoid a collision.

An experienced cyclist hardly ever comes into collision with the authorities or inconveniences the public. From a return just issued of the number of cases of careless cycling, brought before the authorities by the City of London Police, it appears that there were only 48 cases all told. Half of these were for riding on the wrong side of the road, and the great majority were cases of riders who had only a day or two's experience. Novices at traffic venturing into the City are persons of unsound mind, and when they come to an untimely end the verdict in such a case ought to be suicide during temporary insanity rather than accidental death.

By the Patent law of Germany, a patent can never be contested or annulled after it has been in existence for five years, and as the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company's patents for the Dunlop Tyres have been in existence over this period, they are absolutely unassailable in Germany. A very important decision was recently given by the Supreme Court, upholding the Woods Valve Patent most completely in Germany, which also makes this secure, and can never be affected by any claims to the contrary.

A. Hogg, of Morpeth, Scotland, on his Dunlop-tyred mount, recently improved upon the Scottish 50 miles road record, covering the distance in 2hrs., 20mins., 6secs.

Dick Palmer, on the Crystal Palace track has improved upon all world's records from 34 to 62 miles, and from 55 to 100 kilometres inclusive. The 50 miles occupied 1hr., 34mins., 47 1-5secs. The Dunlop tyres which he rode gave every satisfaction.

The Worlds Amateur earth track record for the hour has been beaten in England by T. Colbourne of Bristol, who in his Dunlop tyred safety covered 25 miles, 1223 yards in the sixty minutes.

A case of considerable interest to foreigners was heard at the Shanghai Mixed Court on Oct. 29. A butcher named Kang Ah-yih, carrying on business in the Tiendong Road, was summoned for delivering adulterated milk on board the P. and O. steamer Thames. A sample of the milk was handed to Dr. Scholvien for analysis and was found to contain no less than eighty per cent. of added water and other matter. The case was remanded for the production of the man from whom the defendant alleged he had bought the milk. The accused appeared again before the magistrate together with the dairyman from whom he obtained the so-called milk. After the agent of the P. and O. Co. had given evidence as to the large quantity of milk that the accused had been in the habit of supplying to the various steamers, the magistrate recognised the gravity of the case and fined each of the accused Tls. 500. This, remarks the local paper, is a very proper way of dealing with so serious a case, and will no doubt have a wholesome deterrent effect on all native provision dealers.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 23rd November were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 22nd, 6 feet 3 inches against 6 feet 3 inches same date last year. Rabi sowings in progress. Early sowings flourishing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvests continue. Rabi crops thriving. Prices high and steady.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of kharif crops almost finished and threshing continues. Locusts injured crops in five talukas. Rabi crops in good condition. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif harvesting advances. Rabi sowings nearly over. Begari and Nurwah still flowing. Fodder sufficient. Price of jowari fallen by 10 chataks, of wheat by 2 chataks; of rice risen by 1 chatak, of bajri by 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of kharif crops almost finished and threshing continues. Locusts in Dipla, Khipra, Sanghar and Mirpur Khas damaged kharif crops. Rabi crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 20th November 1897).—Harvesting of rice in progress. Rabi sowing completed in some talukas and in progress in some talukas. Other standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary: jowari 14 seers 40 tolas, bajri 13 seers, wheat 6 seers 40 tolas, and rice, second sort, 7 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Cattle healthy except in Godhra Taluka, where out of 37 cases 28 died within six days. No fresh cases since. Fodder supply ample. Price of maize has fallen from 15 to 20 seers per rupee, that of bajri from 12 to 12½ seers.

Kaira.—(For week ending 22nd November 1897).—No rain during week. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of gram and wheat continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of food-grains: bajri 13 seers, wheat 8 seers and rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Sowing of rabi crops completed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good except in Hansot, where wheat, jowari and sesamum have been damaged by locusts. Condition of fodder supand agricultural stock good.

Surat.—Reaping of rice and sowing of rabi nearly completed. Standing crops in good condition. Prospect good. Fodder supply sufficient and condition of agricultural stock good. No marked change in the prices of food-grains. Locusts appeared in Chorasi, Jalapor, Chikhli and Bulsar talukas, but have flown away without doing damage to crops to any appreciable extent.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Reaping of bajri completed. Picking of cotton and reaping of jowari continue. Sowing of rabi continues in four talukas. Slight damage to crops by locusts, reported in Nandurbar Taluka. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops completed in the Nasik, Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola and Kalvan talukas and in progress in the Igatpuri, Dindori, Chandvad, Nandgaon, Malegaon, Satana and Peint taluk-s. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 17th, 18th, 19th and 21st, 2° cool on 20th and 22nd, and 1° warm on 23rd. Vapour in air normal on 17th, 18th, 19th and 23rd, and defective on 20th, 21st and 22nd. Wind normal throughout the week.

Thana.—Reaping of late rice and threshing in progress. Sowing of rabi finished in Umbargaon and commenced in Vada and Bhiwndi. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of rice, 2nd sort, per rupee: 12½ seers at Vada, 20½ seers at Bhiwandi, 10 seers at Murbad and Umbargaon, 9½ seers at Thana, 9 seers at Mahim, 8¾ seers at Shahapur and Mokhada, 8½ seers at Dahanu, 8 seers at Bassein and 7 seers at Kalyan. Cattle healthy except in six villages of the Vada Taluka.

Kolaba.—Reaping nearly completed. Pulse crops sowing commenced. Price of rice at Alibag 9 seers 63 tolas per rupee. Fall in the price of rice at Panvel, Uran, Karjat, Roha and Mangaon by 5 tolas, 40 tolas, 1 seer, 5 seers, 78½ tolas and 1 seers respectively. Price stationary (elsewhere. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Sowing of summer crops in progress. Cattle in good condition Prices of food-grains stationary.

Poona.—No rain during week throughout the district. Kharif crops throughout the district have been harvested and are good. The young rabi crops except jowari are healthy. Jowari crop is blighted in Bhimthadi, Indapur, Sirur and Purandhar talukas and Dhond Peth. Is wanted for young rabi crops. Condition of cattle good. Fodder is generally sufficient. There was a slight fall in the price of bajri and jowari in Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and of bajri in Junnar Taluka and Ambegaon Petha and a slight rise in the price of bajri in Mawal Taluka.

Ahmednagar.—No rain during week. Reaping of completed and threshing commenced. Sowing of wheat and gram almost completed. In some parts jowari crops slightly affected by blight and withering for want of rain. Grass abundant. Condition of cattle good. District average price of jowari 11 seers 52 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—No rain during week. Kharif crops are in good condition and their reaping is nearly completed. Rain is wanted for the young jowari crops as they are injured in some places owing to excessive cold. Green grass is sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Pandharpur and Sangola and rise in Karmala; price stationary in other talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 10 seers 12 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—No rain during week. Standing crops good. Sowing of rabi almost completed. Reaping of kharif crops in progress in Wai and Javli talukas. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—No rain during week. Reaping of bajri nearly completed. Other standing kaarif crops doing well. Sowing of gram and wheat still continues. Rain is urgently required in places to revive withering young seedlings of rabi crops. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Average price of food-grains 13 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—No rain during week. Rabi sowing nearly completed. Reaping of early crops in progress. General prospects fair. Average price of jowari 14 seers per rupee. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle improving. Fodder, water and food-supply sufficient.

Dharwar.—No rain during week. Rabi sowing nearly over. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 15 seers 2 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—No rain during week. Rice harvest continues. Sowing of second crop commenced in some talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Reaping of bajri and jowari and irrigation of wheat progressing. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 8 seers 55 tolas, 9 seers 70 tolas, 10 seers 30 tolas and 7 seers 45 tolas respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Locusts appeared in Jamnagar, Morvi and Jaliya Dewani, causing some damage.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold. Sowing of wheat and gram completed in some talukas. Price of bajri and jowari 11 seers per rupee.

Barodo.—Public health, agricultural stock and standing crops fair. Harvesting of rice in progress in Baroda and Navsari divisions. Locusts have passed away without doing any damage. Poppy sowing continues in Kadi Division. Price of bajri 27, wheat 10, rice superior 12 and inferior 20 pounds per British rupee.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aaron, Clara
Abdul Aziz
Adler, Jenny
Anderson, J B
Anderson, M Mrs
Baxter, Miss
Bellasis, H
Bellingham, Graham, Miss
Bodycot, F
Bokeh, N
Collen, J Clayton
Cotton, Powell
Cutler, D
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs
Denny, Mrs
Dracott, C H
Favell, M
Fiermedert, E I
Fossie, C F De La
Fritchley, C P
Glover, L D
Grant, E
Hutchinson, S, St
Johnston, D C
Kerigan, F H
King, H
Langley, F
Lawton, Louis C G
Leun, J (Leun)
McDonald, G
Mohammad Wusein
Moses, James
Nesbitt, B, Mrs
Pringle, Andren
Radmore, F
Richards, W E
Rohand, L, Monsieur
Scodon, James
Sastri, Y C (M A)
Scott, H H
Silverstein, E
Simpson, B G
Siva, Marco
Slare, Miss
Twari, Chetoo
Williams, H

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETERS' CHURCH MAZAGON.

Day of Intercession.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 to 8 p.m.—Perpetual Intercession.
8 p.m.—Evensong.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 25TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure at 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. up to date.	Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·137	Calm	1	76·6	47·2	81	...	...	—0·07
Sirsa	30·148	SSW	1	78·7	46·2	69	...	...	...
Delhi	30·124	WNW	2	76·7	54·5	52	...	...	—0·07
Agra	30·124	NW	2	81·0	52·4	57	...	...	—0·05
Cawnpore	30·114	Calm	1	82·3	50·7	79	...	...	—0·14
Allahabad	30·089	Calm	1	81·2	54·9	92	...	...	—0·11
Jhansi	30·129	Calm	1	83·6	52·2	48	...	...	—0·05
Jacobabad	30·078	Calm	1	85·0	48·9	31	...	...	—0·08
Karachi	30·060	E	4	87·9	66·9	52	...	...	—0·23
Jeypore	30·129	NNE	3	82·1	51·1	46	...	...	—0·15
Ajmere	30·168	NW	2	80·4	42·8	72	...	...	...
Deesa	30·078	E	6	87·8	53·6	51	...	...	—0·01
Ahmedabad	30·057	ENE	2	88·1	50·7	...	...	...	(—0·5
Bhuj	30·062	SE	4	87·5	54·0	42	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·046	E	3	86·9	49·5	47	...	...	—0·20
Ghadoobi	30·029	SW	4	86·5	57·7	54	...	...	—0·39
Veraval	29·989	NE	5	87·1	55·8	47	...	...	—0·49
Neemuch	30·146	NE	5	80·8	50·9	63	...	...	—0·42
Indore	30·126	Calm	1	80·8	48·6	69	...	...	—0·49
Saugor	30·094	ESE	4	78·7	49·1	52	...	...	—0·45
Jubulpore	30·117	SE	2	78·9	48·9	77	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	30·126	NE	2	80·3	52·8	66	...	...	—0·53
Khandwa	30·095	NE	3	84·7	49·1	55	...	...	—0·26
Raipur	30·054	NE	4	82·3	47·8	73	...	...	—0·49
Nagpur	30·086	NNE	5	87·8	56·2	64	...	...	—0·47
Amraoti	30·075	ENE	2	84·6	50·8	54	...	0·07	—0·47
Akola	30·075	NE	3	85·5	53·1	58	...	...	—0·37
Surat	30·023	E	3	80·1	59·5	68	...	...	—0·17
Malegaon	30·083	Calm	2	84·0	50·0	54	...	...	—0·34
Bombay	30·001	ENE	9	87·6	76·2	67	...	...	—0·05
Poona	30·061	Calm	5	85·0	51·9	53	...	...	—1·15
Ahmednagar	30·029	ENE	4	81·2	49·9	55	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·052	Calm	3	86·3	51·7	50	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·030	N	8	87·2	59·1	40	...	...	—1·09
Ratnagiri	29·938	E	9	89·4	63·2	36	...	...	—0·47
Belgaum	29·965	Calm	6	84·7	53·3	40	...	...	—0·08
Goa	29·941	E	8	88·0	68·3	71	...	...	...
Karwar	29·919	Calm	9	89·3	65·1	77	...	...	—0·01
Mangalore	29·916	ENE	2	85·8	71·4	78	...	...	—0·03
Calicut	29·898	ESE	7	88·5	72·5	81	...	0·48	—0·14
Cochin	29·911	NNE	M	90·8	76·1	84	...	1·13	—0·14
Bangalore	29·948	ENE	5	84·3	62·4	75	...	...	—0·39
Secunderabad	29·969	NE	5	86·2	65·4	57	...	...	—1·03
Masulipatam	29·942	ENE	9	85·6	74·1	76	...	...	—0·26
Bellary	29·975	N	2	89·4	67·2	45	...	...	—1·87
Cuddapah	29·931	SE	L	94·1	74·8	69	...	0·02	—1·16
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	29·931	E	1	89·4	66·6	44	...	2·75	—0·60
Trichinopoly	29·907	C	3	93·5	71·4	80	...	1·21	—3·48
Negapatam	29·901	SW	7	89·5	74·9	84	...	1·53	—11·38
Colombo	29·908	E	5	89·0	72·0	80	...	11·56	—0·56
Aden	29·972	NNE	15	86·8	70·9	70	...	0·12	—0·08

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in the Punjab and at Agra and Cawnpore, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Bangalore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Nagpur, and the minimum similarly so at Secunderabad and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 44° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Nagpur, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The abnormal chart indicates that the low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report is slowly filling up, and hence, although the sky is cloudy at a few of the reporting stations in the Madras Presidency, the weather is generally fine, and there are no prospects of rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

Thursday:—The barometer has risen briskly in the Punjab and the Gangetic Plain, elsewhere the changes are slight. Pressure is high over north-west and central India, and is low over south-west of the Bay. A small storm centre has apparently crossed the coast close to Madras this morning, but in the absence of information from Madras nothing definite can be said of the conditions in this area. Pressure is slightly below the normal in Madras, in slight to considerable excess in Burma and Assam, and in slight to moderate excess in Northern India. Winds are between north and east over the north and centre of the Bay, and are south-westerly on south Madras and Ceylon coasts over Central Provinces and west of the Peninsula. Directions are between north-east and east, while in Northern India calms and variable breezes are reported. The temperature is inclined to fall except over southern half of the Peninsula, but the heat remains excessive except over Burma, Lower Bengal in the east and Rajputana, the Central Provinces and west Peninsula in the west, where the heat is less than usual. In the Madras coast and central districts the excess of temperature is considerable to large. Nellore has received half an inch of rain, and Khamamet, Gopalpur, Silchar, False Point, Kendal, and Lashio a few drops.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·927
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·6
Dew Point	53·9
Relative humidity of Air	·615
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of wind	ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 209

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

HIGH COURT.—November 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

10,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and Noble. Part heard.

15,97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.

Postponed Long Causes.

332,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

333,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.

334,96—Bhaishankar and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand—Craigie L and O.

378,94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City vs the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

For Consent Decree.

68,97—Little and Co—Rattonbai vs Preemjee Mowjee and others—Muljee and R—Bhaishanker and K, and Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

354,96—Manshukiai D and J—Naginbhai Ghellabhai and another vs Luximibai Saheb—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

100,97—Shamrao and P—Azimbuksh Naikin vs Faizambuksh Naikin—Edgelow and G.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

60,94—Nanu and H—Gajanand Bhagwantrao and another vs Krishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhaishankar and K, and in person.

Question: What killed Dr. Hodgkin?
Answer: "Dysentery from impure water."
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REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE.
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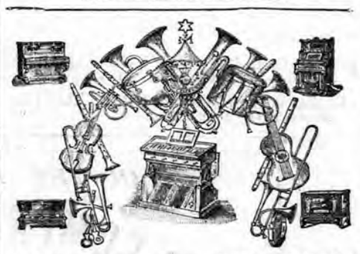
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore;



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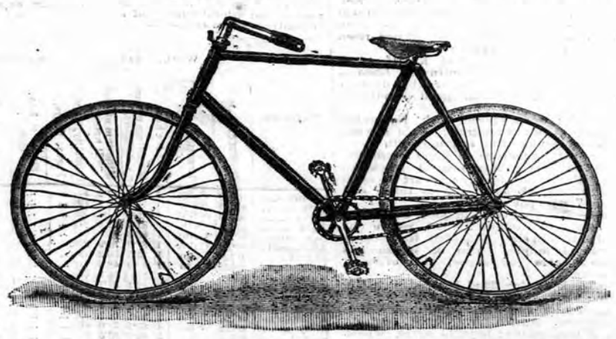

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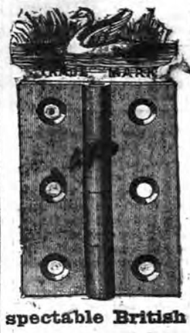

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